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EMIGRANT'S

HANDBOOK

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THE
EMIGRANT'S HAND-BOOK;

OR,

A DIRECTORY AND GUIDE

FOR PERSONS EMIGRATING TO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

CONTAINING ADVICE AND DIRECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS, BUT ESPE-
CIALLY TO THOSE DESIGNING TO SETTLE IN

THE GREAT WESTERN VALLEY.

*And also, a Concise Description of the States of Ohio, In-
diana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri
and Iowa, and the Western Territories; and
including a Statement of the Modes
and Expenses of Travelling*

FROM

NEW-YORK TO THE INTERIOR,

AND AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF ROUTES IN EACH STATE BY STEAM-
BOATS, RAILROADS, CANALS AND STAGES.

ACCOMPANIED WITH

A CORRECT TRAVELLING MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY J. H. COLTON,

No 86 CEDAR-STREET.

1848.

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Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1848, by J. H. COLTON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

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Historical
Survey

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EMIGRANT'S HAND-BOOK,

&c. &c.

INTRODUCTION.

A PERSON about to emigrate to, or visit a foreign country, naturally feels desirous of becoming acquainted with its geography and resources, and the condition and habits of the people among whom he is about to take up his residence. The want of this knowledge has long been lamented by thousands who have come to the shores of the United States, and it has been the regret of philanthropists, who have witnessed the evil consequences of a hasty and immature change of location, that no one has hitherto supplied the great desideratum so much needed by the emigrant—*information*. The "*Emigrant's Hand-Book*" is published with the view of giving, in as brief a manner as the nature of the subject will allow of, such information as is required by those emigrating from Europe; and no better method can be adapted to this end, than by pointing out the present condition of the United States, and the *real* prospects those visiting our shores may indulge in.

The United States occupy by far the most valuable and the most temperate portion of North

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America. Confined originally to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, this great confederacy of republics has extended its empire over the whole region spreading westward to the Pacific, and surpasses in internal resources, and in the means of developing its natural wealth, the capacities of any of the empires of the old world. To the miner, the artizan, the manufacturer, merchant or agriculturist, it offers the most unbounded inducements. In staples inexhaustible, in mechanical power efficient, in means of transportation unexceptionable, in matter and mind not surpassed, the prospects of the American Union are pre-eminently brilliant. The commerce, the internal trade, mechanical skill and agricultural industry of the United States are second, indeed, to those of no other nation, except in the aggregate amount of commercial transactions, in which it is surpassed by Great Britain alone.

The progressive increase of the dimensions of this country by conquest and cession has been rapid. At the termination of the revolution, in 1783, it was confined to the territories east of the Mississippi, and south of the Canadas. In 1803 it was augmented by the purchase from France of Louisiana, a country now occupied by the thriving states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and several territories extending over many hundreds of thousands of square miles. Florida was purchased in 1819, and at the same time the Spanish claim to the "Oregon" was transferred to the republic. In 1845 Texas voluntarily annexed itself to the Union; and by the treaty of 2d February, 1848, the whole territory

of New Mexico and California were ceded by the republic of Mexico.

The present limits of the United States are bounded north by the Canadas and the 49th parallel of north latitude; east by the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, and the Rio Gila, which separates it from the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. This vast country measures in extreme length from east to west, 2,800 miles, and from north to south, 1,360 miles, with an estimated superficial area of about 3,200,000 square miles, an extent of surface little inferior to that of the whole of Europe, and a population counting from 21,000,000 to 22,000,000 of souls.

The United States comprises three essentially different geographical regions:—the slope from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, which comprises the oldest settlements; the valley of the Mississippi, or great central plain, *now in the process of settlement*; and the slope from the cordilleras of New Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Such are the great natural divisions. Usually the country is divided into what are termed northern and southern, or free and slave states, in which the climate and habits of the people differ materially. It is chiefly, if not entirely, to the non-slave-holding states that the immigrants, those from Great Britain especially, direct their attention, because there they can enjoy a strictly healthy climate, and associate with neighbors of kindred opinions and habits of life.

Greater scope is likewise afforded in these regions for their industry in agricultural and mechanical employments. The slave states, especially those in the extreme south, or below the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, offer inducements only to the capitalist, who has sufficient to purchase both lands and slaves. There the climate is unsuited to the European constitution. Neither are the soil or staples of agriculture there grown, such as the European has been accustomed to. To raise cotton, tobacco, sugar and other tropical products, is the peculiar employment of the African, and could not be attempted by those indigenous to temperate regions.

There are now in the Union thirty separate and independent states, and a number of territories which are as yet but thinly settled. The following table will exhibit the name, extent, population, &c., of each, and the chief town or seat of government :

NAME.	EXTENT.	POPULATION.		CAPITAL.
<i>N. E. States.</i>	Sq. miles.	Cens. 1840.	Est. 1848.	
Maine.....	32,628	501,793	600,000	Augusta.
New Hampshire	9,411	284,574	300,000	Concord.
Vermont.....	10,212	291,948	302,000	Montpelier.
Massachusetts..	7,500	737,699	850,000	Boston.
Rhode Island...	1,340	108,830	130,000	{ Providence & Newport.
Connecticut....	4,764	309,978	330,000	{ Hartford & N. Haven.
<i>Middle States.</i>				
New York.....	46,085	2,428,921	2,780,000	Albany.
New Jersey....	8,320	373,306	406,000	Trenton.
Pennsylvania...	44,000	1,724,033	2,125,000	Harrisburg.
Delaware.....	2,120	78,085	80,000	Dover.
Maryland.....	13,950	470,019	495,000	Annapiis.

INTRODUCTION.

NAME.	EXTENT.	POPULATION.		CAPITAL.
	Sq. miles.	Cens. 1840.	Est. 1848.	
Virginia.....	64,000	1,239,797	1,270,000	Richmond.
North Carolina..	48,000	753,419	765,000	Raleigh.
South Carolina..	28,000	594,398	605,000	Columbia.
Georgia.....	62,000	691,392	800,000	Milledgeville.
Florida.....	45,000	54,477	75,000	Tallahassee.

Western States.

Ohio.....	39,128	1,519,467	1,850,000	Columbus.
Indiana.....	37,000	685,866	960,000	Indianapolis.
Illinois.....	52,000	476,183	735,000	Springfield.
Michigan.....	60,000	212,267	370,000	Lansing.
Wisconsin.....	64,000	30,945	215,000	Madison.
Iowa.....	50,600	43,102	130,000	Iowa City.
Missouri.....	63,000	383,702	600,000	Jefferson.
Kentucky.....	42,000	779,828	855,000	Frankfort.

South Western States.

Tennessee.....	40,000	829,210	950,000	Nashville.
Alabama.....	46,000	590,756	690,000	Montgomery.
Mississippi.....	45,760	375,651	640,000	Jackson.
Louisiana.....	48,220	352,411	470,000	Baton Rouge.
Texas 324,018	324,018	120,000	149,000	Austin.
Arkansas.....	55,000	97,574	152,400	Little Rock.
Dist. of Columbia,	100	43,712	46,000	WASHINGTON

Territories.

East of the Mountains.	}	Minesota.....	60,000	Inhabited by Indian Tribes.	* Fort Snelling. Fort Leavenworth. Fort Gibson.
		Western.....	460,000		
		Nebraska.....	120,000		
		Indian.....	90,000		
West of the Mountains.	}	New Mexico..	70,000	80,000	Santa Fe.
		California...	350,000	70,000	Puebla de los Angeles.
		Oregon.....	400,000	20,000	Astoria.

These states have also separate and distinct governments, and have uncontrolled surveillance over all their own institutions, and form their own laws and municipal regulations. The whole states, however, are bound together as a confederacy, and are subject to the Constitution of the United States, which, for the benefit of those

who are destined to live under its ægis, we give below, without reduction. The state constitutions are mostly of a similar form, and only differ from the confederation in being integral republics. The territories are under the immediate control of the President and Congress of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

1. ALL legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year, by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New-Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three—*Massachusetts* eight—*Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations* one—*Connecticut* five—*New-York* six—*New-Jersey* four—*Pennsylvania* eight—*Delaware* one—*Maryland* six—*Virginia* ten—*North Carolina* five—*South Carolina* five—and *Georgia* three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class, shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such

re-consideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts,

by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries :

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court :

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations :

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water :

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years :

13. To provide and maintain a navy :

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces :

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States ; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings :--And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, vested by this Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit,

shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight: but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in a war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[* 3. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House

* This clause is annulled by Article 12 of Amendment to the Constitution. (See page 25.)

shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of the respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers: he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority ;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls ;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction ;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party ;—to controversies between two or more states ;—between a state and citizens of another state ;—between citizens of different states ;—between citizens of the same state claiming lands under the grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury ; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed ; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their ene-

mies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason, shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to the intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States

and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the convention of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President,*
and *Deputy from Virginia.*

New-Hampshire.

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman,

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New-York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New-Jersey.

William Livingston,
David Brearley,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.

George Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett
Jacob Broom.

Maryland.

James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,
James Madison Jun.

North Carolina.

William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina.

John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

IN CONVENTION.

Monday, 17th September, 1787.

Resolved, That the preceding constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that as soon as the convention of nine states shall have ratified this constitution, the United States in Congress assembled, should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected. That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States, in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this constitution.

By the unanimous order of the convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

 IN CONVENTION.

September 17th, 1787.

SIR:—1. WE have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

2. The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties; that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men, is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

3. It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

4. In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

5. That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest alone been consulted, the consequence might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish. With

great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

By the unanimous order of the convention.

His Excellency, the President of Congress. }

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without the due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall

have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. 9. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state

ART. 12. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be

counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The ten first amendments were proposed, by the two Houses of Congress, to the several states, at the first session of the first Congress.

The eleventh amendment was proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the several states, at the first session of the third Congress.

The twelfth amendment was proposed, by the two Houses of Congress, to the several states, at the first session of the eighth Congress.

We will now proceed to describe those portions of the Union into which the tide of emigration is pouring, first giving a general view of the great valleys, and then separate accounts of the States referred to.

The country delineated by this work is occupied by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Minnesota and other Territories, known as the north-western States and Territories, which are embraced in the upper sections of the two great Valleys of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi.

The St. Lawrence Valley or Basin, contains the five great western lakes, and bounds the greater part of the northern frontier of the United States. Beginning at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it extends nearly to the sources of the Mississippi, a distance of about 1800 miles; and is computed to contain 511,930 square miles of surface; 72,930 of which are covered with water. It may be divided into three great, but unequal parts; the upper, middle, and lower. The first, in form of a rhomb, has an area of about 90,000 square miles, one-third of which is occupied by Lake Superior, its length is about 500 miles, with a mean breadth of 80, mean depth 900 feet, elevated 624 feet above the Ocean level. Into this reservoir are poured upwards of 50 rivers, none of which are of much importance. Though individually small, the quantity of water supplied collectively by the numerous tributaries of Lake Superior, must be very great. The whole mass, composing a large river, is forced through the Straits of St. Mary, a distance of 60 miles, into

Lake Huron. Sault St. Marie, a fall of 22 ft. 10 in. in half a mile, is the largest of three rapids which obstruct navigation.

The middle division forms a quadrangle of about 160,000 square miles, having the three great central lakes, Michigan, Huron and Erie in its lowest depressions. Lake Michigan is a great chasm of 800 feet in depth below its surface, about 300 miles long by 65 mean width, and elevated 579 feet above tide level. The streams which fall into it are generally small, but very numerous. Lake Michigan communicates with Lake Huron by the Straits of Mackinac. Lake Huron is an expanded triangular body of water, and is divided into two unequal parts by the Manitoulin islands, and a peninsular projecting from its south-east side. Between the north-eastern shore and the Manitoulin group, extends a strait of 200 miles in length, with a mean width of about 30 miles. The mean breadth of the lake is 95 miles, and occupies an area of 19,000 square miles, receiving the vast discharge of Lake Superior and Michigan in its north-western angle, Lake Nipissing on its north-eastern, and several minor streams. These accumulated waters are discharged from its southern extremity by the Strait of St. Clair, a distance of 35 miles, with a rapid current, into Lake St. Clair. Lake St. Clair is a small, shallow, circular expansion of about 20 miles in diameter. It empties into Lake Erie by the Detroit *Strait*. Lake Erie forms the most southern part of the middle basin of the St. Lawrence. It is elevated 560 feet above tide level, and lies 19 ft. 3 in

below the level of Lake Huron. Its form is elliptical, but much elongated, 280 miles in length, and but little exceeding 50 miles in breadth at its widest parts, average depth 200 feet. This congregated mass of waters from the upper lakes, and the many tributaries of Erie, in their course through the Niagara Strait or River, are precipitated down the Great Falls of Niagara, into the lower basin of the St. Lawrence; when, after a distance of 14 miles from the falls, they are again expanded and form Lake Ontario, whose mean length is 180 miles, width 30. The St. Lawrence River, after a course of 692 miles, connects it with the Atlantic, and is the second river in magnitude in America; it is 100 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for ships of the largest class 400 miles from the ocean.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We have already seen that no considerable rivers run into the lakes of the St. Lawrence; and this may prepare us for the fact, which is obvious on inspecting the map, that many of the streams which empty into the Mississippi rise very near to the lakes. Take for example the Ohio, which rises within five miles of Lake Erie, and there are many similar cases. It is a remarkable fact, that no mountains or grounds of considerable elevation, divide the tributaries of the lakes from those of the Mississippi Valley. On the contrary, the waters of Lake Michigan are so nearly on a level with the Des Plaines, (a continuation of the Illinois,) which flows into

the Mississippi, that in seasons of great flood their waters not only mingle, but boats have been known to pass from the one into the other. The valley of the Mississippi embraces all that part of the United States lying between the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains, and the Chipewayan or Rocky Mountains; the waters of which are discharged through the mouths of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

This great central valley may be divided into four parts. First, the portion between the lakes and the Alleghany Mountains; this is traversed by the Ohio, and its numerous confluent. Second, the portion between the lakes and the Missouri; this is traversed by the Mississippi proper. Third, the portion occupied by the Missouri itself, including the course of the River Platte. Fourth, the valley of the Lower Mississippi, with the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

The Ohio Valley is subdivided by the river into two unequal sections, leaving on the right or north-west side 80,000, and on the left or south-east side, 116,000 square miles. The Ohio river flows in a deep ravine, which forms a common recipient for the waters drained from both slopes. The length of the ravine, in a direct line from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, is 540 miles, but by following the serpentine course of the Ohio, is a distance of 948 miles. * "The hills are generally found near the rivers or larger

* Bourne.

creeks, and parallel to them on each side, having between them the alluvial valley through which the stream meanders, usually near the middle, but sometimes washing the foot of either hill. Perhaps the best idea of the topography of this region may be obtained, by conceiving it to be one vast elevated plain, near the centre of which the streams rise, and in their course wearing down a bed or valley; whose depth is in proportion to their size or the solidity of the earth over which they flow. So that our hills, with some few exceptions, are nothing more or less than cliffs or banks made by the action of the streams, and although these cliffs or banks on the rivers or large creeks approach the size of mountains, yet their tops are generally level like the remains of an ancient plain." The tributaries of the Ohio which flow from the Alleghany Mountains are from their sources nearly to their mouths, mountain torrents, and have their courses generally in deep channels, and often through deep chasms with perpendicular banks of limestone; those flowing from the north-west, rise in the table-land forming the dividing ridge between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, with a slight current, but increase in their velocity until they unite with the Ohio. In its natural state, the valley of the Ohio was for the most part covered with a dense forest, but the central plain presents an exception. As far east as the sources of the Muskingum, commenced open savannahs, covered with grass and devoid of timber. Like the plain itself, those savannahs expand to the westward and open into im-

mense natural meadows, known under the denomination of prairies. The Ohio, from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi, a course of nine hundred and forty-eight miles, falls only about 400 feet, or about 5 inches in a mile. This river, and its principal branch the Alleghany, are in a striking manner gentle as respects currents; and from Olean, in the state of New-York, to the Mississippi, over a distance of 1160 miles, following the streams, at a moderately high flood, it meets (excepting the rapids at Louisville) with not a single serious natural impediment. The Monongahela, more impetuous, is yet navigable far into Virginia. On the north-west side of the valley, the rivers are extremely rapid. Rising on a table-land from 300 to 100 feet above their mouths, and in no instance having a direct course of 300 miles, the streams, though falling gradually, are almost torrents. The Big Beaver, Muskingum and Hockhocking, have direct falls; but the Sciota, Miami and Wabash, though rapid, have no falls that seriously impede navigation.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The Mississippi rises in Lat. $47^{\circ} 10'$, N., Lon. $95^{\circ} 54'$, W., surrounded by an immense marshy plain, indented with small lakes abounding with fish and wild rice, and elevated 1500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. It is a circumstance peculiar to this river, that the physiognomy of nature around its head bears so strong resemblance to that of its estuary. A difference of 19 degrees of latitude precludes much simi-

larity in vegetable or stationary animal production. But, says Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited the sources in the month of July, "the migratory water fowl found there at that time of the year, are very nearly the same which flock in countless millions over the Delta in December, January, February and March. It is also deserving of remark, that its sources lie in a region of almost continual winter, while it enters the Ocean under the latitude of perpetual verdure." On a view of the particular valley of the Mississippi, its general sameness first strikes the eye. No chains or groups of mountains rise to vary the scene. Over so wide a space as 180,000 square miles, some solitary elevations exist, which, for want of contrast, are dignified by the name of mountains; but few continuous tracts of equal extent, affords so little diversity of surface.

The upper part of the Mississippi is traversed by numerous falls and rapids of inconsiderable descent, until, after a meandering course of 420 miles, it precipitates its waters down the Falls of St. Anthony, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet perpendicular; and 9 miles below, receives its largest confluent, the St. Peters, which rises among the sacred red-pipestone quarries of the Indians. The Mississippi from the St. Peters to some distance below Galena, flows in small streams, (with the exception of Lake Pepin, an expansion of 20 miles in length and 5 in width,) curling among a multitude of islands, which in the summer season are clothed with grass, flowers and forest trees; and so thickly covered, that it is said, there are but three places between Prairie du Chien and

St. Peters river, a distance of 220 miles, where you can see across the river. The bluffs which bound the river are delightful to the eye, running frequently in high and continuous ridges, then divided by valleys and streams entering the river; and are covered to the summit with the same splendid verdure as the islands.

The Mississippi, after a distance of 990 miles from its source, and receiving in its course from the east, the Chippewa, Wisconsin, Rock and Illinois rivers, and many smaller streams; and from the west, the St. Peters, Up. Iowa, Turkey, Makoqueta, Wapsipinecon, Iowa, Des Moine and Salt rivers, and many others of less note, unite and mingle its bright waters with the dark Missouri.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSOURI.

The Missouri rises in the Chippewayan or Rocky Mountains. As viewed from the course of this river, the mountains rise abruptly out of the plains, which lie extended at their base, and tower in peaks of great height, which render them visible at an immense distance. They consist of ridges, knobs and peaks, variously disposed, among which are interspersed many broad and fertile valleys. The more elevated parts are covered with perpetual snow, which give them at a distance a most brilliant appearance. They are covered with a scattering growth of scrubby pine, oak, cedar and furze. The Missouri rises far within the bosom of the mountains, and is divided by a single ridge from the waters of

the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. In its early course, it flows through small but beautiful and fertile valleys, deeply embosomed amidst the surrounding heights, and forms a variety of islands in its progress, till at length it issues from these verdant recesses by a rocky pass, which has not unaptly been called the Gates of the Rocky Mountains.

* For five and three quarter miles, these rocks rise on both sides of the river, perpendicularly from the water's edge, to the height of nearly 1,200 feet. The river (three hundred and fifty yards in width) seems to have forced its channel through this solid mass; but so reluctantly has it given way, that, during the whole distance, the water is very deep, even at the edges, and for the first three miles there is not a spot, except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the waters and the towering perpendicular of the mountains. The convulsion of the passage must have been terrible, since at its outlet there are vast columns of rock torn from the mountains, which are strewed on both sides of the river, the trophies, as it were, of the victory. This extraordinary range of rocks is called the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." At the junction of the Yellow-Stone and the Missouri, the river by either branch has flowed more than a thousand miles. A few miles below the influx of the Yellow-Stone, the Missouri has reached its utmost northern bend, in N. Lat. $48^{\circ} 20'$; and curves, by a regular sweep of 200 miles, to

* Lewis and Clark.

the Mandan villages. The Platte and Kansas are two great confluent rivers of the Missouri, rising in the same mountains, and flowing eastwardly, the former 700, and the latter 600 miles. The Platte derives its name from the circumstance of its being broad and shoal; its average width being about 1,200 yards, exclusive of the islands it embosoms, with a rapid current, and is fordable almost everywhere. The character of the Kansas is nearly similar, being navigable only in high freshets, and then not exceeding 200 miles from its mouth. Grand and Chariton on the north, and Osage and Gasconade on the south, (navigable streams,) are tributaries of the Missouri. After a direct course of 1,870 miles, and a meandering one of 3,000, the Missouri unites with the Mississippi. The valley of the Missouri occupies an area of 523,000 square miles. Three remarkable features exist in it—first, the turbid character of its waters; second, the very unequal volumes of the right and left confluent rivers; and third, the immense excess of the open prairies over the river lines of the forest. In the direction of the western rivers, the inclined plane of the Missouri extends 800 miles from the Chipewayan mountains, and rather more than that distance from south to north, from the southern branches of the Kansas, to the extreme heads of the northern confluent rivers of the valley. * “Ascending from the lower verge of this widely extended plain, wood becomes more and more scarce, until one naked surface spreads on all

* Darby.

sides. Even the ridges and chains of the mountains partake of these traits of desolation. The traveller in those parts, who has read the descriptions of central Asia by Tooke or Pallas, will feel, on the higher branches of the Missouri, a resemblance at once striking and appalling. He will regret how much of the earth's surface is doomed to irremediable silence, and if near the Chippewayan heights in winter, he will acknowledge, that the utmost intensity of frost in Siberia and Mongolia has its full counterpart in North America, on similar, if not on lower latitudes." "But of all the characteristics which distinguish the Missouri and its confluent, the few direct falls, or even rapids, is certainly the most remarkable. Between Dearborne's and Maria's rivers, the stream leaves the Chippewayan range by rolling over ledges of rocks for a distance of 18 miles, after which this overwhelming mass of water, though everywhere flowing with great rapidity, nowhere swells into a lake, or rolls over a single cataract, in a distance of at least 3,500 miles, to the Gulf of Mexico. If, therefore, the Amazon is excepted, the Missouri and its continuation, the Mississippi, afford the most extended, uninterrupted line of river navigation which has ever been discovered."

VALLEY OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

After being joined by the Missouri, the Mississippi makes a direct course of 820, or following its meanderings, 1,265 miles, to the Gulf of

Mexico. In no circumstance is the physical geography of the United States more remarkable than in the extreme inequality of the two opposing planes, down which are poured the confluent of the Mississippi, below the influx of the Ohio. The western inclined plane, falling from the Rocky Mountains, sweeps over upwards of 800 miles; while the eastern, sloping from the Appalachian, has not a mean width of 100 miles. The rivers which drain the two slopes are, in respective length, proportionate to the extent of their planes of descent. Although Red river exceeds a comparative course of 800 miles, the Arkansas of 1,000, and White river of 400, the longest stream from the opposite slope falls short of 200 miles. The alluvian brought down by such volumes of water as those of White, Arkansas and Red rivers, explains satisfactorily the reason why the Mississippi infringes so often on the eastern, and no where below the Ohio touches the western bluffs. The lower valley of the Mississippi is the most variegated section of the United States. * "Every form of landscape, every trait of natural physiognomy, and an exhaustless quantity, with an illimitable specific diversity of vegetable and metallic productions, are found upon this extensive region. It is flanked on the east by a dense forest, and on the west by the naked ridges and spires of the Chipewayan mountains; while the deep entangled woods of the Mississippi stand in striking relief against the expansive prairies of the Arkansas and Red rivers."

* Darby.

INUNDATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The spring floods to which the Mississippi is subject, are remarkable for their long and steady continuance; a circumstance highly favorable to inland navigation. It is obvious, on a glance at the different regions from whence the waters are drawn, that the rivers must be high at different periods of the year. It is evident, also, that in the breaking up of winter, the water in the same valley is drawn from its sources gradually; when, as in the case of the Mississippi, the river flows from the poles towards the equator. Similar remarks apply to the Ohio and the Arkansas; so that the duration of the flood season is thus lengthened, while the quantity of water in a given time is moderated. Generally, the Red River flows out in February, or early in March. The great flood from the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Upper Mississippi, commences early in March, and attains its full height in the middle of June. Abating from the latter period, it has nearly subsided by the first of August, when the retarded flow of the Missouri arrives to complete the annual inundation.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of the Mississippi Valley may be arranged under three natural divisions—the forest, or thickly timbered, the barrens, and prairie country. The timber most abundant in this territory are the oak, of various species, black and white walnut, ash of the several varieties, elm,

sugar-maple, honey-locust, birch, buck-eye, hack-berry, linden, hickory, cotton-wood, white and yellow pine, peccan, mulberry, sycamore, box, sassafras, persimmon, with several others. The undergrowth consists principally of red bud, paw-paw, sumach, plum, crab-apple, dog-wood, hazel, spice-bush, grape vines, green brier, &c. The trees are very luxuriant in their growth, and are frequently found of a stupendous size.

Barrens are a species of country of a mixed character, uniting forest and prairie. They are covered with scattered oaks, rough and stunted in their appearance, interspersed with patches of hazel, brush-wood, and tough grass. The appearance of this description of country led the early settlers to suppose, that the scantiness of the timber was owing to the sterility of the soil, and hence, the title thus ignorantly given, became of universal application to this extensive tract of country. It is ascertained, however, that those "barrens" have as productive a soil as can be found in the western states—healthy, more rolling than the prairies, and abounding with that important requisite, good springs. The fire passes over these "barrens" in the fall, but owing to the insufficiency of the fuel, is not able to destroy entirely the timber. The farmer may settle without hesitation on any part of this land, where he can find timber enough for his present wants, for the soil is better adapted to all the purposes of farming and changes of the seasons, than the deeper and richer mould of the prairies.

The next, and far most extensive surface, is the "openings," the rich level, or rolling prai-

ries, interspersed with belts and points of timber, and the vast sterile prairies of the Far West.

And first, the "oak openings," so termed from their distinctive feature of the varieties of oak which are scattered over them, interspersed at times with pine, black walnut, and other forest trees, which spring from a rich vegetable soil. The surface is ordinarily dry and rolling, with trees of a moderate growth. Among the "oak openings," are found some of the most lovely landscapes of the west; and for miles and miles, a varied scenery of natural growth, with all the diversity of gently swelling hill and dale—here, trees grouped or standing single; and there, arranged in long avenues, as though planted with human hands, with slips of open meadow between. Sometimes the "openings" are dotted with numerous clear lakes, and form scenes of enchanting loveliness. They are fed by subterraneous springs, or the rains; and few having any apparent outlet, lose their surplus waters by evaporation. Michigan and Illinois abound with these oak openings. The rich "rolling prairie" forms the second division, which presents other features, and in a great degree another vegetation. These prairies abound with the thickest and most luxuriant belts of forest; or, as they are termed, "timbers," scattered over the open face of the country, in bands or patches of every possible form and size, generally following the meanders of the water courses, sometimes at short distances, at other times, miles and miles apart. They present wide and slightly undulating

tracts of the rankest herbage and flowers, many ridges and hollows filled with purple thistles, and ponds filled with aquatic plants. In Missouri, they occupy the higher portions of the country ; the descent to the wooded " bottoms " being invariably over steep and stony declivities. The depth and richness of the soil on these lands are almost incredible, and the edges of the timbered strips are the favorite haunt of the emigrant settler and backwoodsman, in quest of game.

The third division is the vast boundless prairies of the " Far West," unbroken, save by the forest, rising on the alluvian of some water course below their level, or by the skirts of knotted and harsh oak-wood, of thick and stunted growth. The prairies occupy the highest part of the table-land, toward the sources of the great rivers and their tributaries. They abound with abrupt and peculiarly shaped flinty hills, swelling up from the general level ; great salt plains, and occasionally with isolated rocks rising from the surface, with perpendicular sides, as though cut by the hand of man, standing alone in the midst of these prairies, a wonder to the Indian and the trapper. They are seldom perfectly level. As you advance, one immense sea of grass swells to the horizon after another, unbroken, for miles, by rock or tree. They are the home of the bison, and the hunting ground of the roving bands of the red men of the West.

CLIMATE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

* " We may conceive four distant climates be-

* Flint.

tween the sources and the outlet of the Mississippi. The first commencing at its source and terminating at Prairie du Chien, corresponds pretty accurately to the climate between Montreal and Boston, with this difference, that the amount of snow falling in the former is much less than in the latter region. The growing of gourd seed corn, which demands a higher temperature to bring it to maturity, is not pursued in this region. The Irish potatoe is raised in this climate in the utmost perfection. Wheat and cultivated grasses succeed well. The apple and pear tree require fostering and southern exposure to bring fruit to perfection. The peach tree has still more the habits and the delicacy of a southern stranger, and requires a sheltered declivity with a southern exposure, to succeed at all. Five months in the year may be said to be under the dominion of winter. For that length of time, the cattle require shelter in the severe weather, and the still waters remain frozen. The second climate extends over the opposite States of Missouri and Illinois in their whole extent, or the country between 43° and 37° . Cattle, though much benefitted by sheltering, and often needing it, here seldom receive it. It is not so favorable for cultivated grasses as the preceding region. Gourd seed corn is the only kind extensively planted. The winter commences with January and ends with the second week in February; the ice in the still waters after that time thaws. Wheat, the inhabitant of a variety of climates, is at home as a native in this. The persimmon and the paw-

paw are found in its whole extent. It is the favored region of the apple, the pear and the peach. Snow neither falls deep nor lies long. The Irish potato succeeds to a certain extent, but not as well as in the former climate; but this disadvantage is supplied by the sweet potato, which, though not at home in this climate, with a little care in the cultivation, flourishes. The grandeur of the vegetation, and the temperature of March and April, indicates an approach towards the southern regions.

“The third climate extends from 37° to 31° . Below 35° , in the rich alluvial soils, the apple tree begins to fail in bringing its fruit to perfection; apples worth eating are seldom raised much below New Madrid. Below 33° , commences the proper climate for cotton, and here it is the staple article of cultivation. Festoons of long moss hang from the trees and darken the forest, and the palmetto gives to the low alluvial grounds a grand and striking verdure. The muscadine grape, strongly designating the climate, is first found here. Laurel trees become common in the forest, retaining their foliage and their verdure through the winter. Wheat is no longer seen as an article of cultivation, but the fig-tree brings its fruit to full maturity.

“Below this limit to the gulf, is the fourth climate, the region of the sugar-cane and the orange-tree. It would be, if cultivated, the region of the olive. Snow is no longer seen to fall, except a few flakes in the coldest storms; the streams are never frozen; winter is only marked by nights of white frosts and days of

north-west winds, which seldom last longer than three days in succession, and are followed by south winds and warm days.

“In such a variety of climate and exposure, in a country alternately covered in one point with the thickest forests, and in another spreading out into grassy plains, and with almost every shade of temperature, there must necessarily be generated all the forms and varieties of disease that spring simply from climate. Emigrants will always find it unsafe to select their residence near stagnate waters, and the rich and heavy timbered alluvians; yet these from their fertility, and the ease in which they are brought into cultivation, are the points most frequently selected. The rich plains of the Sciota were the graves of the first settlers, but they have long since been brought into cultivation, and have lost their character for insalubrity. Hundreds of places in the west, which were selected as residences by the first emigrants on account of their fertility, and which were at first regarded as haunts of disease and mortality, have since become healthy. Wherever the ‘bottoms’ are wide, the forest deep, the surface level and sloping back from the river, and the vegetation rank—wherever the rivers overflow, and leave stagnate waters that are only carried off by evaporation—wherever there are in the ‘bottoms,’ ponds and lagoons to catch and retain the rains, and the overflow, it may be assumed as a general maxim that such places are unhealthy. Emigrants have scarcely ever paused long enough, or taken sufficient care in selecting their residences as a place of salu-

brity. A deep 'bottom,' a fertile soil, the margin of some navigable stream, are apt to be the determining elements of their choice. The forest is levelled, hundreds of trees moulder and putrify about the cabin; the stagnate waters which, while shielded from the action of the sun by the forest, had remained comparatively innoxious, exposed now to the burning rays of the sun, and rendered more deleterious by being filled with trunks and branches of decaying trees, and all kinds of putrid vegetation, become laboratories of miasma, and generate on every side the seeds of disease. When it is known that such have been precisely the circumstance in which a great portion of the emigrants to the western country have fixed themselves, in open cabins that drink in the humid atmosphere of the night, through a hundred crevices, in a new and untried climate, under a higher temperature, a new diet and regimen, and perhaps, under the depressing influence of severe labor and exposure, need we wonder, that the country has acquired a character of unhealthiness. Yet, where the forest is cleared away, and the land has been for a sufficient time under cultivation, and is sufficiently remote from stagnate waters, generally may be considered as healthy as any other country. It is a very trite, but a true and important remark, that in proportion as the country becomes opened, cultivated, and peopled—in proportion as the redundance and rankness of natural vegetation is replaced by that of cultivation, the country becomes more healthy."

Dr. Drake remarks—"The diseases of this

portion of the great valley are few, and prevail chiefly in summer and autumn. They are the offspring of the combined action of intense heat and marsh exhalation. Those who migrate from a colder climate to the southern Mississippi states, should observe the following directions. 1st. To arrive there in autumn, instead of spring or summer. 2d. If practicable, to spend the hottest part of the first two or three years in a higher latitude. 3d. To select the healthiest situation. 4th. To live *temperately*. 5th. To preserve a regular habit. Lastly. To avoid the heat of the sun, from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon; and above all, the *night air*. By a strict attention to these rules, many would escape the diseases of the climate, who annually sink under its baneful influence."

Mr. Peck observes—"The same causes for disease exist in Ohio as in Missouri; in Michigan as in Illinois; in Kentucky and Tennessee as in Indiana. All those states are more infested with maladies which depend on variations of temperature, than the states farther south. All have localities where intermittents and agues are found, and all possess extensive districts of country where health is enjoyed, by a large proportion of emigrants. There is some difference between a heavily timbered and a prairie country, in favor of the latter, other circumstances being equal. Changes, favorable to continued health, are produced by the settlements and cultivation of the country. In fine, I am prepared to give my opinion, *decidedly*, in favor of this country and climate. I would not certainly be answer-

ble for all the bad locations, the imprudence and whims of all classes of emigrants, which may operate unfavorable to health."

PUBLIC LANDS.

All the lands owned by the United States are surveyed under one system. The General Land Office is established at Washington city. Several offices, each under the direction of a surveyor general, have been established from time to time. The office for the surveys of all public lands in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, is located at Cincinnati. The one for the states of Illinois and Missouri, is at St. Louis. Another for Wisconsin and Iowa, is located at Du Buque. These tracts are subdivided into Land Districts, having an office attached to each.

The following are the localities of the offices attached to each of the land districts in the Western States: In *Ohio*, Chillicothe and Upper Sandusky; in *Indiana*, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, Fort Wayne, and Winamac; in *Illinois*, Shawneetown, Kaskaskia, Edwardsville, Vandalia, Palestine, Springfield, Danville, Quincy, Dixon and Chicago; in *Wisconsin*, Mineral Point, Green Bay and Milwaukee; in *Michigan*, Detroit, Kalamazoo, Genesee and Ionia; in *Iowa*, Du Buque, Fairfield and Iowa city; and in *Missouri*, St. Louis, Fayette, Palmyra, Jackson, Clinton, Springfield and Plattsburg. The principles of surveying for the purposes of settlement in the United States, are uniform and very easy of comprehension.

Meridian lines are established and surveyed in a line due north from some important point, generally from the junction of some important water courses. These are intersected at right angles with a *base line*. On the meridians, the "townships" are numbered north or south from the *base lines*, and on the base line "ranges" east or west of the *meridian*. There are six *principal meridians* used in the western states and territories.

The first *principal meridian* is a line due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to the old northern boundary of Ohio, with a base line extending due east on the 41st degree of latitude.

The second *principal meridian* is a line due north from a point on the Ohio river to the northern boundary of Indiana.

The third *principal meridian* is a line due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the north boundary of Illinois. The base line for the second and third *principal meridians*, commences on the Ohio river, at $38^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and extends due west to the Mississippi.

The fourth *principal meridian* commences on the Illinois river, at a point 72 miles due north from its mouth, (here also commences its base line, and runs due west to the Mississippi river.) The meridian continues north (crossing and re-crossing the Mississippi river,) to the Wisconsin river, with an additional base line on the north boundary of Illinois, for the surveys in Wisconsin.

The fifth principal meridian is a line beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas river ; thence through the states of Arkansas and Missouri, to town 54^o north, where it crosses the Mississippi, re-crosses into Iowa territory, and continues to the Mississippi river, near Cassville. Its base line extends due west from the mouth of White river to the western boundary of Arkansas.

A sixth principal meridian is used for the state of Michigan, beginning on the south boundary of the State, in a due north direction from the junction of the Maumee and Au-Glaize rivers, to the straits of Mackinac, having a base line crossing the peninsula in a due west line from about the centre of Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan.

When a meridian and base line have been laid out, township lines are run (at a distance of 6 miles) parallel to the meridian and base lines. These form townships of 6 miles square, containing an area of 36 square miles. Each square mile is termed a section, and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the north-east corner of the township, as in the following diagram.

Sections are divided in quarter sections of 160 acres each, and into half quarter sections of 80 acres each.

When surveyed, the lands are offered for sale at public auction, but cannot be disposed of at a less price than one dollar and a quarter per acre. That portion not sold at public auction is subject to private entry at any time, for the above price, payable in cash at the time of entry.

Pre-emption rights only give the improver or possessor the privilege of purchasing at the minimum price.

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

* The sixteenth section is appropriated for the use of schools in the township.

AWAY TO THE WEST.

BY W. K. COLE.

AWAY in the West, where the primeval wood
Yet throws its dark fringe on the Michigan flood ;
Where, pale in their beauty, the forest flowers bloom,
And the earth is yet mantled in forest-land gloom ;
With the bounds of an empire, the dark virgin soil,
Full of treasures, awaiteth the husbandman's toil.

Away in the West, by the Huron's green shore,
Where Nature still reigneth supreme as of yore ;
Where, murmuring soft in the flickering gleam
Of its leaf-curtained hall, goes the canopied stream,
There spreads a broad realm, where the toil of the poor
May keep the grim demon of Want from the door.

Away in the West, 'neath the brightest of skies,
And horizon-bounded, the prairie land lies—
The prairie land, over whose surface is rolled
A garment much fairer than diamonds and gold.
There the hard hand of Labor but waving its wand,
And a harvest all golden springs up from the land.

Away to the West! ye who grovel and pine
In the haunts of the many, in tunnel and mine ;
Banish pick-axe and shovel; then, ho! for the plow :
For a tithe of the labor that dampens your brow
Will place you in plenty—a tithe of your toil
Make you chief of the manor, and lord of the soil.

Ye famishing legions from Europe just fled,
Ye exiles of Hunger, ye seekers of bread—
Away with the moment, and linger no more
By the waves that have borne you across to our shore ;
For millions and millions as yet there is room,
Where the prairie lands smile and the forest trees bloom.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio is bounded north by the State of Michigan and Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south-east and south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and west by Indiana. It lies between latitude $38^{\circ} 34'$, and 42° N., and between $80^{\circ} 35'$, and $84^{\circ} 47'$ W. longitude. Length 222 miles, mean breadth 200 miles: containing 44,400 square miles.

Face of the Country, Population, &c.—The northern parts of the state bordering on Lake Erie, and the interior, are generally level, and in some places wet and marshy. The eastern and south-eastern parts, near the Ohio river, are very uneven, often rising in abrupt and broken hills—this section however, cannot properly be termed mountainous. On the margin of the Ohio and several of its tributaries, are strips of alluvial of great fertility. The valleys of the Sciota and the Great and Little Miami, are the most extensive sections of level, rich and fertile lands in the state. In a state of nature, Ohio was, with the exception of some central prairies, covered with a dense forest, to which the fertility of the soil gave a stupendous development. The most extensive prairies are found on the head waters of the Muskingum and Sciota; also near the sources of the Miami river, and the north-western parts of the state. The forest trees most abundant, are the oak of several species, black and white walnut, hickory, maple of different kinds, ash of various species, beech, birch and poplar, sycamore, linden, chestnut,

locust, elm, buck-eye, with numerous others. The agricultural productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buck-wheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Considerable attention of late has been paid to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The raising of horses, sheep, cattle and swine, for exportation, engages the attention of a large proportion of the farmers. The amount of agricultural products of this state, including provisions, flour, wheat, &c., annually sent to other states of the Union, and exported to foreign countries, is greater than from any other of the United States, except New-York ; and Ohio may emphatically be termed an agricultural state.

Ohio sixty years ago, had a population of less than 5,000 ; in 1840, according to the census of the United States, there was in the state 1,519,467 ; and the population at the present time, is estimated by the Commissioner of Patents, at 1,850,000, a rapidity of increase truly astonishing.

Agricultural Products, &c.—The estimate of crops in this state, the produce of the harvests of 1847, exhibits the following amounts of grain and other agricultural staples : Wheat 16,000,000 bushels, barley 240,000 bushels, oats 26,500,000 bushels, rye 1,000,000 bushels, buck-wheat 1,200,000 bushels, Indian corn or maize, 66,000,000 bushels, potatoes 4,644,000 bushels, hay 1,400,000 tons, tobacco 9,000,000 pounds, silk cocoons 25,000 pounds, and maple sugar 5,000,000 pounds. Here then it would appear, that sufficient has been raised to support three

times the present population. The surplus, after feeding all the inhabitants, is disposed of in a variety of ways; some is exported to the south and east; some converted into spirits for home and foreign use, but the greater proportion is used in feeding and fattening cattle and hogs for market, which, either on the hoof or salted, are disposed of on the spot to merchant travellers, who annually visit the farmers; thus enabling the owner to convert his surplus into cash or merchandize, without the trouble and expense of travelling to distant ports and cities. During the famine years in Europe, (1846 and 1847,) the quantities thus disposed of were immense, and the prices very remunerative to the producer, but the settler cannot expect or wish for a return of such extraordinary demands, and must rest satisfied with the ordinary, which will be sufficiently encouraging to any moderate expectant.

Live Stock, &c.—The number of horses and mules in this state at the present time, is 530,500, of neat cattle 1,450,000, of sheep 2,250,000, of swine 2,750,000, and the value of poultry is estimated at \$650,000. The number of persons engaged in agriculture is about 450,000.

Rivers, &c.—The principal rivers in Ohio, besides the great and beautiful river which gives its name to the state, and forms part of its eastern and its entire southern boundary, are the Mahoning, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Sciota and Little and Great Miami, which flow south into the Ohio river. Those which flow northward into Lake Erie, are the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Cuyahoga, Grand and

Ashtabula. Lake Erie forms the northern boundary of the state for 160 miles, and is navigable for the largest vessels.

Form of Government.—The Legislative authority is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both of which collectively, are styled the General Assembly. The representatives are chosen for one year, and for eligibility, must be citizens of the United States, and 25 years of age, having resided in the state one year and paid a tax. Their number must never exceed 72, nor be less than 36.

The Senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one-half nor fall short of one-third, of the number in the House of Representatives. A Senator must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The General Assembly has the sole power of enacting all the state laws, the assent or signature of the Governor not being necessary in any case whatever. An elector must have resided one year in the state, be 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.

The judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, namely, the supreme court, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts.

The supreme executive authority is vested in a Governor chosen biennially by the people. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state at least four years. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state, both civil and military.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio, was made in 1788, at Marietta. In 1802 Ohio was admitted into the Union.

CINCINNATI, the largest city in the West, and the seventh in point of population in the United States, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on two plains, the upper rising by a steep ascent, fifty feet above the town, which is elevated about sixty feet above the river at low water. The shores of the Ohio at this point, afford good landing for boats at all seasons of the year. The descent to the river is by a paved area, at the foot of which, steam vessels are moored, and discharge their cargoes on floating wharves, which are rendered necessary by the frequent and rapid fluctuation of the river. The city, except on the margin of the river, is laid out by streets, crossing each other at right angles. It has many handsome public buildings, including 43 churches, a considerable number of spacious district school houses, &c. In 1795 it was an inconsiderable village, containing only 500 inhabitants; in 1810, 2,540; in 1820, 9,642; in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338. The number now is estimated at about 100,000. It is distant from Columbus 112 miles; Sandusky city 200; Cleveland 250; Indianapolis 120; Frankfort 85; Nashville 270; Natchez 680; New-Orleans 860; St. Louis 350; Louisville 105; Baltimore 518; Philadelphia 617; Washington City 500; New-York, via. Lake Erie, 900; and from Charleston 600 miles.

COLUMBUS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the Sciota river, immediately

below the junction of Olentangy or Whitestone river, 142 miles from Cleveland, and 127 from Cincinnati. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles. In the centre of the city is a public square of ten acres, handsomely inclosed. A bridge across Sciota river connects it with Franklinton. Population in 1840, 6,048; estimated now at 8,000.

CLEVELAND is situated on an elevated plain at the entrance of Cuyahoga river, into Lake Erie, 195 miles from Buffalo. Its harbor is one of the best on the Lake, spacious and safe. The city is regularly laid out, and near its centre is a large public square. The bluff on which it is built, is 80 feet above the level of the lake, from which an extensive and beautiful view is obtained, overlooking the meanderings of the Cuyahoga, the shipping in the harbor, and the passing vessels on the lake. Population in 1840, 6,071; probably now exceeds 10,000.

Fairfield, Ashtabula, Huron, &c., are considerable towns on the lake, and have good harbors. Sandusky city is also a commercial depot. Toledo, Perrysburg, Hamilton and Dayton, are also worthy of mention. Springfield* on Mad river, is a rapidly increasing manufacturing and commercial town; and Zanesville, Portsmouth, Marietta, Chillicothe, &c., are also flourishing places, and located on the great lines of communication.

Ohio is traversed in every direction by railroads and canals, and communicates hourly with the south and east, by means of extensive lines of telegraph.

ROUTES IN OHIO.

<i>From Columbus to Portsmouth.</i>		<i>From Cincinnati to Chillicothe.</i>	
To S. Bloomfield.....	17	To Milford	14
Circleville.....	9 26	Fayetteville	17 31
Chillicothe	19 45	Rainsboro.....	35 66
Waverly	15 60	Chillicothe	32 98
Portsmouth	30 90		
<i>From Columbus to Maysville, Kentucky.</i>		<i>From Cincinnati to Zanesville, via. Circleville.</i>	
To Chillicothe.....	45	To Montgomery	13
Cynthiana	29 74	Rochester.....	18 31
Dunbarton	22 96	Sabina	27 58
Maysville	28 124	Williamsport	30 88
		Circleville.....	9 97
<i>From Columbus to Athens.</i>		Rushville	30 127
To Lethapolis.....	17	Fultonham	18 145
Lancaster	11 28	Zanesville	9 154
Logan	17 45		
Athens.....	25 70	<i>From Cincinnati to Wheeling, via. Springfield.</i>	
<i>From Columbus to Marietta.</i>		To Milford	14
To Zanesville	54	Deerfield.....	18 32
McConnellsville ..	27 81	Corwin	19 51
Waterford.....	20 101	Zenia.....	14 65
Marietta	21 122	Springfield	20 85
<i>From Zanesville to Cleveland.</i>		Lafayette	20 105
To Coshocton	29	Columbus	22 127
Millersburg.....	23 52	Brownsville.....	40 167
Wooster	18 70	Wheeling.....	87 254
Medina	22 92	<i>From Cleveland to Toledo.</i>	
Parma	20 112	To Rockport	8
Cleveland.....	7 119	Elyria.....	16 24
<i>From Zanesville to Maysville, Kentucky.</i>		Birmingham.....	14 38
To Somerset	19	Milan.....	15 53
Lancaster	17 36	Lyme.....	14 67
Chillicothe	35 71	Lower Sandusky.....	21 88
Maysville.....	79 150	Perrysburg.....	3 119
<i>From Zanesville to Wheeling.</i>		Toledo.....	11 130
To Cambridge.....	23	<i>From Cleveland to Cincinnati.</i>	
Morristown.....	28 51	To Brunswick.....	19
Wheeling.....	22 73	Wooster	30 49
		Mount Vernon.....	42 91
		Sunbury	26 117

To Columbus.....	25	142
Lafayette.....	22	164
Springfield.....	20	184
Zenia.....	18	202
Deerfield.....	33	235
Cincinnati.....	32	267

*From Cleveland to Pittsburg,
Va.*

To Hudson.....	24
Ravenna.....	16 40
Canfield.....	26 66
Beaver.....	40 106
Pittsburg.....	27 133

*From Cleveland to Buffalo,
N. Y.*

Steamboat to Ashta- bula.....	60
To Erie, Penn.....	44 104
Portland, N. Y.....	30 134
Dunkirk.....	16 150
Buffalo.....	45 195

*From Columbus to Wheeling,
Va.*

To Kirkersville.....	22
Zanesville.....	32 51
Morristown.....	51 105
Wheeling.....	22 127

*From Columbus to Pittsburg,
Pa.*

To Brownville.....	40
Cambridge.....	33 73
Cadiz.....	34 107
Steubenville.....	22 129
Pittsburg.....	38 167

From Columbus to Cleveland.

To Sunbury.....	25
Londonville.....	48 73
Wooster.....	20 93
Strongville.....	36 129
Cleveland.....	13 142

From Columbus to Sandusky.

To Norton.....	34
Chatfield.....	39 73
Shuman.....	17 90
Sandusky.....	20 110

*From Columbus to Indiana-
polis, Ia.*

To Lafayette.....	22
Springfield.....	20 42
Dayton.....	25 67
Eaton.....	26 93
Centreville.....	22 115
Lewisville.....	20 135
Greenfield.....	27 162
Indianapolis.....	20 182

*From Cincinnati to Cleve-
land.*

To Columbus.....	127
Cleveland.....	142 269

*From Cincinnati to Sidney,
via Dayton.*

To Hamilton.....	23
Dayton.....	42 65
Sidney.....	41 106

*From Cincinnati to Indian-
apolis.*

To Lawrenceburg, Ia.....	22
Delaware.....	21 43
Shelbyville.....	39 82
Indianapolis.....	40 122

*From Cincinnati to St. Louis,
via Indianapolis.*

To Indianapolis.....	122
St. Louis.....	237 359

*From Cincinnati to Lexing-
ton, Ky.*

To Florence.....	10
Crittenden.....	16 26
Georgetown.....	46 72
Lexington.....	12 84

*From Cincinnati to Natchez,
Miss.*

To Nashville.....	291
Columbia.....	42 333
Florence.....	69 402
Moscow.....	85 487
Columbus.....	32 519
Louisville.....	49 568
Springfield.....	51 619
Jackson.....	41 660

Maleven	70 730	Kenton	57 142
Natchez	30 760	Sandusky	77 219
<i>From Cincinnati to Baltimore, Md., via Wheeling and Cumberland.</i>		<i>From Sandusky to Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	
To Wheeling, Va.....	254	Steamboat,	
Brownsville.....	60 314	To Huron.....	10
Cumberland.....	73 387	Cleveland.....	47 57
Hancock	55 442	Ashtabula.....	60 117
Martinsburg	23 465	Erie, Penn.....	44 161
Harper's Ferry...	19 484	Dunkirk	46 207
Ellicott's Mills...	67 551	Buffalo.....	45 252
Baltimore	14 565	<i>From Sandusky to Chicago, Ill.</i>	
<i>From Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, Pa.</i>		Steamboat,	
To Wheeling.....	254	To Detroit.....	75
Washington.....	29 283	Thunder Bay Isl..	222 297
Pittsburgh.....	25 308	Presque Isle.....	80 377
<i>From Cincinnati to Sandusky City.</i>		Marinac.....	65 442
To Lockport.....	42	Manitou Islands...	103 545
Zenia.....	23 65	Milwaukie, Wis..	150 695
Springfield	20 85	Racine.....	25 720
		Chicago.....	70 790

THE PORK TRADE OF OHIO.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR MARKET IN OHIO, 1846-7.

Places.	Number.	Places.	Number.
Cincinnati.....	300,000	Waynesville.....	9,000
Columbus	19,000	Hamilton	30,000
Rariesport	4,600	Camden	9,000
Lancaster	1,300	Eaton.....	1,400
Circleville	19,000	Clarkesville.....	6,200
Chillicothe	40,000	Centreville.....	1,200
Bainbridge.....	1,200	Dayton.....	8,000
Baltimore	1,900	Troy	2,000
Waverly.....	4,000	New Paris.....	7,000
Portsmouth.....	1,500	Middletown.....	8,500
Ripley.....	15,200	Winchester	1,000
Xenia.....	1,200	Bellbrook.....	3,000
Franklin.....	2,900	Lebanon.....	4,300
Piqua	2,000	Greenville.....	600

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Indiana is bounded on the north by the Lake and State of Michigan; east by the State of Ohio; south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, and west by the State of Illinois. Length 260 miles, breadth 150 miles; containing an area of 37,800 square miles. The state lies between $37^{\circ} 45'$, and $41^{\circ} 52'$, N. lat., and between $84^{\circ} 42'$, and $87^{\circ} 49'$ W. longitude.

Face of the Country, &c.—Indiana is in no part mountainous, but that portion bordering on the Ohio, contains much broken, hilly land. The interior parts, the valleys of the east and west forks of White river, present a gentle, undulating country, generally timbered, with occasional strips of rich bottom land on the margin of the streams. The valley of the Wabash, in the lower part, is an undulating surface of forest and prairie. North of Terre Haute, the land is of the first quality, fine forest, occasionally opening into beautiful and fertile prairies. On the St. Joseph's, and across to the head waters of the Maumee, are extensive wet and dry prairies, and heavily timbered lands, with a soil of exhaustless fertility. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee extensive swamps and marshes. The kinds of timber most abundant, are, oaks of various species, ash, beech, buck-eye, walnut, cherry, sugar-tree, hickory, elm, sassafras, honey-locust, with some cotton-wood, sycamore, hackberry and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, In-

dian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables.

Agricultural Produce, &c.—The quantities of agricultural produce raised in this state in 1847, according to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, exhibits a record of thrift seldom witnessed. The crops in that year were—wheat 7,500,000 bushels, barley 39,000 bushels, oats 15,290,000 bushels, rye 250,000 bushels, buckwheat 100,000 bushels, Indian corn 38,000,000 bushels, potatoes 2,350,000 bushels, hay 385,000 tons, tobacco 3,888,000 pounds, silk cocoons 800 pounds, and maple sugar, chiefly used by the farmers, as a substitute for the West India article, 6,450,000 pounds. When we consider that they were all raised by a total population estimated at 960,000, it requires an accurate knowledge of the capacity of the country to credit such an estimate. It is however true, and founded on the most minute statistical information. These, indeed, are only the principal staples, no account being taken of the amount of fruit, market vegetables, and numerous other products, which are raised in prodigious quantities.

Live Stock, &c.—The number of horses, cattle and other live stock, is exhibited in the following table:—260,000 horses, 720,000 neat cattle, 780,000 sheep, 1,850,000 swine, and poultry to the value of \$420,000.

In considering the value of the lands of this state, we must not alone look to its productiveness and the value of its stock. Were these confined to the home markets, they could only

have a local value; and could be disposed of by barter alone. The fine system of rivers, however; all of which flow either into Lake Huron or the Maumee, or into the capacious Ohio, afford ample outlets for surplus produce, and contribute more to the prosperity of the state than all its internal improvements, (which, indeed, are merely auxiliary to these great highways) can possibly pretend to do.

Rivers.—The Ohio meanders along the entire southern boundary of the state. The east and west forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 miles, and are navigable for flat boats, during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 miles from their mouths. The Wabash river is navigable for steamboats to Lafayette. It interlocks with the head waters of the St. Joseph's and the Maumee. The main branch rises in Ohio, and after a meandering course of more than 200 miles, becomes the boundary between the states of Indiana and Illinois, which it forms for a distance of 120 miles, when it unites with the Ohio river.

Form of Government, &c.—The constitution provides, that a census shall be made every five years, of all free white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years; and the representation of both houses of the General Assembly is apportioned by such enumeration, in such ratio, that the number of representatives shall never be less than 36, nor exceed 100; and the number of senators not exceeding one-half, nor less than one-third the number of representa-

tives. Every free white male citizen, twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the state one year, is entitled to vote. Elections annually by ballot, on the first Monday in August. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, hold their office for three years.

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and in such other Inferior Courts as the General Assembly shall, from time to time, direct and establish.

Population, &c.—The increase of population since the early settlement of the state, has been surprising, viz: in the year 1800 it was 2,641; in 1810, 24,520; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 331,582; in 1840, 685,866; and is now estimated to be 1,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state, is situated on the left bank of the west fork of White river, at the head of steamboat navigation, and 122 miles from Cincinnati. An elegant bridge crosses the river at this place. It was selected for the capital of the state while it was covered with a dense forest, and laid out in 1821. The *State House* is one of the most splendid buildings in the West. It is 180 feet long, by 80 feet wide, and 45 feet high, with an appropriate dome. It is built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with a portico on each front, having ten Doric columns, and has elegant halls for the two houses of the legislature, a court room and rotunda.

La Fayette is situated on the left bank of the Wabash river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 310 miles from its mouth, by the river. It contains a court house, a bank, an academy, seven churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants.

ROUTES IN INDIANA.

<i>From Columbus to Nashville.</i>		Urbana	46	120
To Feliciana	23	Le Roy	37	157
Paris	36	Mackinaw.....	35	192
Waverly	40	Peoria.....	20	212
Charlotte	22	<i>From Indianapolis to Springfield, Ill., via Terre Haute.</i>		
Nashville.....	38	To Bellville.....	20	
<i>From Hickman to Nashville.</i>		Putnamville	22	42
To Dresden.....	36	Terre Haute	31	73
Paris	24	Paris	20	93
Nashville	100	Hermitage.....	35	128
<i>From Indianapolis to Columbus, Ohio.</i>		Springfield.....	76	201
To Ogden.....	41	<i>From Indianapolis to St. Louis, Mo.</i>		
Centreville	26	To Terre Haute.....	73	
Eaton	22	Grunup	45	118
Dayton	26	Vandalia	52	170
Springfield.....	25	Collinsville.....	51	221
Columbus	42	St. Louis	16	237
<i>From Indianapolis to Greenville, O.</i>		<i>From Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., via New Albany.</i>		
To Mill Creek	44	To Bloomington.....	36	
Windsor	27	Maysville	14	50
Greenville.....	31	Paoli	29	79
<i>From Indianapolis to Michigan City.</i>		Palmyra.....	22	101
To Burlington.....	53	Louisville	24	125
Logansport.....	19	<i>From Indianapolis to Fredonia.</i>		
Sidney	33	To Paoli.....	79	
Michigan City....	44	Valene	10	89
<i>From Indianapolis to La Fayette.</i>		Fredonia.....	18	107
To Jamestown.....	28	<i>From Indianapolis to Madison.</i>		
Crawfordsville....	17	To Columbus	41	
La Fayette.....	28	Scipio	14	55
<i>From Indianapolis to St. Joseph's, Mich.</i>		Madison	28	83
To Plymouth.....	113	<i>From Indianapolis to Cincinnati, via Napoleon.</i>		
South Bend.....	24	To Shelbyville.....	40	
St. Joseph's.....	37	Napoleon.....	33	73
<i>From Indianapolis to Peoria, Ill.</i>		Manchester.....	17	90
To Crawfordsville....	45	Cincinnati.....	32	122
Covington	29			

<i>From Indianapolis to Cincinnati, via. Brookville.</i>	
To Rushville.....	40
Brookville	29 69
Harrison. Ohio.....	18 87
Cincinnati	18 105

<i>From Madison to Indianapolis.</i>	
To Columbus.....	42
Franklin	21 63
Indianapolis.....	20 83

<i>From Evansville to Logansport.</i>	
To Princeton.....	30
Vincennes	24 54
Terre Haute.....	66 120
Covington	52 172
La Fayette	40 212
Lockport.....	27 239
Logansport.....	12 251

<i>From Evansville to Chicago, Ill</i>	
To Covington.....	172

Milford	50 222
Rockville.....	46 268
Joliet	30 298
Des Plaines	17 315
Chicago	23 338

From mouth of the Wabash to La Fayette.

To Grand Chain.....	29
Grand Rapids.....	63 92
Vincennes	33 125
Terre Haute.....	86 211
Westport.....	36 247
Williamsport.....	37 284
La Fayette	26 310

From Michigan City to Cincinnati, via. Indianapolis.

To Plymouth.....	36
Logansport	41 77
Northfield.....	52 129
Indianapolis	20 149
Cincinnati.....	105 254

THE PORK TRADE OF INDIANA.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR MARKET, IN 1846-7.

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Richmond,	1,100	Lagree.....	1,000
Madison,.....	63,000	Fort Wayne.....	2,000
Lafayette,.....	15,000	Covington.....	6,000
Lawrenceburg,	10,000	Eugene.....	6,000
Connorsville.....	7,000	Atica	3,500
Evansville.....	7,000	Dupin.....	6,000
Laurel.....	8,000	Terre Haute.....	20,000
Brookville.....	6,000		

The above statistics are taken from the "St. Louis Republican and Western Journal" They are of inestimable value. How inexhaustible is our great West!

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Illinois is bounded on the north by the State of Wisconsin, east by Lake Michigan and Indiana, south-east and south by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, and west by the Mississippi, which flows from north southward between it and the states of Iowa and Missouri. Its geographical position is between 37° and $42^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and 87° and 92° W. longitude. In extreme length it is 378 miles, and width 210 miles, containing an area of about 55,000 square miles. The population in 1840 was 476,183; in 1845, 643,482, and at the present time, it is estimated at 735,000.

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface is generally level; the southern and northern parts of the state are somewhat broken and hilly, but no where rising to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. That portion of the state, south of a line from the mouth of the Wabash to the mouth of the Kaskaskia, is mostly covered with timber; thence northward, prairie predominates. “The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains, covered with grass, finding no limit to its vision but the distant horizon; while more frequently it wanders from grove to grove, and from one point of woodland to another, charmed and refreshed by an endless variety of scenic beauty.” A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, (a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio,) and extends north of the Des Moines Rapids, sometimes rising abruptly from the water's edge, but most

generally at a few miles distance, having, between the bluffs and the river, a strip of alluvial formation, of most exhaustless fertility. The soil throughout the state is generally very fertile. The forest trees most abundant, are oak of different species, walnut, ash, elm, sugar maple, locust, hackberry, buckeye, sycamore, &c. Lead is a very important mineral production of this state; copper and iron ores exist. Coal abounds in the bluffs; several fine salt springs exist in the southern part of the state. Vegetable productions are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, castor bean, &c.

A large part, probably two-thirds of the surface of the state, is covered with prairies. A common error has prevailed abroad, that our prairie land is wet. Much of it is undulating and entirely dry. *Prairie* is a French word, signifying *meadow*, and is applied to any description of surface that is destitute of timber and brushwood, and clothed with grass. Wet, dry, level, and undulating, are terms of description merely, and apply to prairies in the same sense as they do to forest lands.

Level prairie is sometimes wet, the water not running off freely is left to be absorbed by the soil, or evaporated by the sun. Crawfish throw up their hillocks in this soil, and the farmer who cultivates it, will find his labors impeded by the water.

In the southern part, that is, south of the national road, leading from Terre Haute to the Mississippi, the prairies are comparatively small,

varying in size from those of several miles in width, to those which contain only a few acres. As we go northward, they widen and extend on the more elevated ground between the water courses to a vast distance, and are frequently from six to twelve miles in width. Their borders are by no means uniform. Long points of timber project into the prairies, and line the banks of the stream, and points of prairie project into the timber between these streams. In many instances are copses and groves of timber, from one hundred to two thousand acres, in the midst of prairies, like islands in the ocean. This is a common feature in the country, between the Sangamon river and Lake Michigan, and in the southern parts of the state. The lead mine region, both in this state and the Wisconsin Territory, abounds with these groves.

The *origin* of these prairies has caused much speculation. We might as well dispute about the origin of forests, upon the assumption that the natural covering of the earth was grass. Probably one-half of the earth's surface, in a state of nature, was prairies or barrens. Much of it, like our western prairies, was covered with a luxuriant coat of grass and herbage. The *steppes* of Tartary, the *pampas* of South America, the *savannas* of the southern, and the *prairies* of the western states, designate similar tracts of country. Mesopotamia, Syria, and Judea, had their ancient prairies, on which the patriarchs fed their flocks. Missionaries in Burmah, and travellers in the interior of Africa, mention the same description of country. Where

the tough sward of the prairie is once formed, timber will not take root. Destroy this by the plow, or by any other method, and it is soon converted into forest land. There are large tracts of country in the older settlements, where, thirty or forty years since, the farmers mowed their hay, that are now covered with a forest of young timber of rapid growth.

The fire annually sweeps over the prairies, destroying the grass and herbage, blackening the surface, and leaving a deposit of ashes to enrich the soil.

It is evident to those who, for a series of years, have observed the changes upon prairie land, that they were never caused, nor are they perpetuated by these sweeping autumnal fires. The writer has known a tract of prairie enclosed, and preserved from the ravages of fire for a quarter of a century, and still retain, as if with determined tenacity, its distinctive character. Not a shrub or bush appeared. *Brushwood and timber will not grow as long as its adhesive sward remains unbroken.* The prairie grass must be destroyed before timber will take root. This fact is well known to the old inhabitants of the country, and is worth a thousand speculations of recent emigrants or casual tourists.

Extensive prairies existed in the Atlantic states at the period of the first visits of Europeans. Captain John Smith noticed them when he visited the Chesapeake. The late Mungo Park describes the annual burning of the plains of Mandingo in Western Africa, in the same

manner as one would describe the prairie fires of the Western States. The writer is acquainted with thousands of acres, now covered with a thick growth of young timber, that since his residence in the country have been changed from prairie. Invariably the grass and sward were first destroyed.

Barrens.—This term, in the western dialect, does not indicate *poor land*, but a species of surface of a mixed character, uniting forest and prairie. These are called “openings” in Michigan and Northern Illinois.

The timber is generally scattering, of a rough and stunted appearance, interspersed with patches of hazel and brushwood, and where the contest between the fire and timber is kept up, each striving for the mastery.

In the early settlements of Kentucky, much of the country below and south of Green river presented a dwarfish and stunted growth of timber, scattered over the surface, or collected in clumps, with hazel and shrubbery intermixed. This appearance led the first explorers to the inference that the soil itself must necessarily be poor, to produce so scanty a growth of timber, and they gave the name of *barrens* to the whole tract of country. Long since it has been ascertained, that this description of land is amongst the most productive soil in the state. The term *barren* has since received a very extensive application throughout the west. Like all other tracts of country, the barrens present a considerable diversity of soil. In general, however, the surface is more uneven or rolling than the prairies,

and sooner degenerates into ravines and sink-holes. Wherever timber barely sufficient for present purposes can be found, a person need not hesitate to settle in the barrens. These tracts are almost invariably healthy; they possess a greater abundance of pure springs of water, and the soil is better adapted for all kinds of produce, and all descriptions of seasons, wet and dry, than the deeper and richer mould of the bottoms and prairies.

When the fires are stopped, these barrens produce timber, at a rate of which no northern emigrant can have any just conception. Dwarfish shrubs, and small trees of oak and hickory are scattered over the surface, where for years they have contended with the fires for a precarious existence, while a mass of roots, sufficient for the support of large trees, have accumulated in the earth. Soon as they are protected from the ravages of the annual fires, the more thrifty sprouts shoot forth, and in ten years are large enough for corn cribs and stables.

As the fires on the prairies become stopped by the surrounding settlements, and the wild grass is eaten out and trodden down by the stock, they begin to assume the character of barrens; first hazel and other shrubs, and finally, a thicket of young timber, covers the surface.

Agricultural Products, &c.—The productions of Illinois, in reference to its population, is equally great with that of the other Western states. The mining and other interests, however, divert a large portion of the people from the more valuable, but less lucrative occupation

of agriculture; and grazing is more attended to than in most other states. The estimated crops of 1847 were as follows: Wheat 4,900,000 bushels, barley 116,000 bushels, oats 4,200,000 bushels, rye 155,000 bushels, buckwheat 120,000 bushels, Indian corn 33,000,000 bushels, potatoes 2,100,000 bushels, hay 365,000 tons, tobacco 1,288,000 pounds, rice 7,500 pounds, silk cocoons 3,200 pounds, and maple sugar 615,000 pounds. The value of fruit and vegetables is immense, but has not been computed.

Live Stock, &c.—The number of horses and mules in the state, is 210,000, of neat cattle 670,000, of sheep 430,000, of swine 1,650,000, and the value of poultry \$420,000. The products of the dairy are about *half a million of dollars* in yearly value. There are about 215,000 persons employed in agricultural industry.

Rivers.—The Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers form more than two-thirds of the boundary of the state. The Big Muddy, Kaskaskia, Illinois and Rock rivers, and many smaller streams, empty themselves into the Mississippi river. Chicago river empties into Lake Michigan. Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash into the Wabash, and Saline and Big Bay creeks into the Ohio river.

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judiciary. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Elections are held biennially, as are the ordinary sessions of the legislature. Senators are elected for four years.

The executive power is vested in the governor, who is elected every fourth year by the electors for representatives; but the same person is ineligible for the next succeeding four years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly shall from time to time establish.

The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants, twenty-one years of age, who have resided within the state six months preceding the elections, enjoy the right of electors.

CHICAGO is situated on the north-west shore of Lake Michigan, at the head of lake navigation. The city is built on a level prairie, handsomely elevated above the water, and lies on both sides of Chicago river, between the junction of the north and south branches, and three-fourths of a mile from its entrance into the lake. By the construction of piers, an artificial harbor has been made at the mouth of the river. The city contains the county buildings, a United States Land Office, eight churches, an academy, and 16,000 inhabitants. Back of the town, for three or four miles, is a fine, elevated, and fertile prairie, and to the north, along the lake shore, are extensive bodies of fine timber. Numerous steamboats and vessels ply between this place and Buffalo, and the intermediate places on the upper lakes. It is admirably situated for trade, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of the state, is situated on the border of a beautiful plain, four miles south of the Sangamon river, and very near

the centre of the state. In 1823 it contained about 30 families, living in small log-cabins. There are now many handsome public buildings, including the capitol, an elegant edifice of hewn stone, and has a population of about 5,000. It is in the county of Sangamon, which is said to contain a larger quantity of rich land, in proportion to its extent, than any other county in the state, and therefore can maintain a larger agricultural population, which is the great basis of national wealth.

The following description of the Michigan and Illinois Canal, from the "*Chicago Journal*," gives an interesting view of the future prospects of this important enterprise; the value of which, not only to Illinois, but to other states of the Union, cannot be over-estimated :

"The Illinois and Michigan Canal connects Lake Michigan, at Chicago, with the Illinois river at La Salle. This last named point is usually considered to be the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois, although boats do occasionally pass further up the stream, in times of high water. La Salle is 212 miles above the mouth of the Illinois, 250 miles above St. Louis, and about 1500 miles above New-Orleans.

The construction of the canal was commenced in 1836, and continued until the close of 1842, when, for the want of adequate funds to prosecute the work, operations were brought to a close; at that period about \$5,000,000 had been expended; the entire cost upon the modified plan is about six and a half millions of dollars. It was at this juncture that the State of Illinois in

order to secure a loan of money sufficient to complete the canal upon a modified and less expensive plan of construction, offered to pledge the canal and all its works, together with some 230,000 acres of canal lands, to such of her creditors as would come forward and advance a sum sufficient to complete the work in the modified form, the estimated cost of which was set down at \$1,600,000. As an additional inducement for the creditors to come forward and furnish this sum, the state agreed to register bonds of the subscribers to the loan to an extent equal to twice and a half the amount they might subscribe, and to secure to such subscribers priority of payment of said registered bonds, both interest and principal; and for the security thereof, the canal, lands, &c., were, by the law authorising this measure, to be placed in the hands of three trustees, two acting for the bondholders or subscribers to the loan, and one for the state.

Upon this proposition several of the large holders of bonds in Europe caused the canal, and all its affairs, to be examined by two agents, appointed by them for that purpose; and upon receiving from the agents thus appointed, satisfactory evidence that the property offered as security for the loan might be considered sufficient to reimburse the same, principal and interest, they, together with a large number of the American bondholders, agreed to furnish the sum named as necessary to complete the canal—\$1,600,000.

The 230,000 acres of land spoken of, constitute about four-fifths of the entire quantity which the general government granted to the State of Illinois in 1827, to aid in the construction of the canal. These lands lie on both sides of the canal, and within three miles of it, in alternate sections of 640 acres each; all the residue, or the intervening sections, having been sold by the United States, and much of it, as well as 50,000 acres of the donation made to Illinois, sold by the state, settled upon and cultivated. That which remains unsold, now known as canal lands, has been greatly enhanced in value by the proximity of the surrounding improved lands. As the law which authorised the loan of \$1,600,000, required these 230,000 acres to be brought to sale within three months after the completion of the canal, they will soon be brought into the market for sale, affording an excellent opportunity for those who desire to become inhabitants of one of the most important, thriving, and rapidly improving states in the West.

Since the opening of the canal, business along the line has been exceedingly active. Freight boats and passenger boats are running back and forth continually; and there is no doubt but that the revenue from this work, the first year of its operation, which can be but partial, on account of the short supply of boats, will exceed the anticipations of all. It is one of the most important works of the kind in the western country; it furnishes the most expeditious route

from the Mississippi river to the lakes, and it is impossible to estimate the extent of its maximum business.

One great article of trade upon this canal will, without doubt, be the coal of the Illinois valley, both for the use of the steamers on the lakes, and for domestic purposes. Five years ago (1842) 80,000 bushels of coal only were brought to Cleveland; but last year (1847) 2,000,000 bushels were sold there. The steamboats prefer it, at the price of \$2 50 to \$3 per ton, because it requires so much less room, is handled with less labor, and generates as much steam per ton as two cords of wood will generate. Wood, per cord, costs about the same as a half ton of coal.

Lumber, from the lake to the Mississippi, is to be a great article of trade also. Corn, which can be and is raised in great abundance on the Illinois river, can be supplied at a profit to the grower, and delivered on the bank of the river for twelve and a half cents per bushel. This will be put in canal boats in bulk, and, by means of the steamers, tugged to the canal, and thence to Chicago, where this corn will be put on board the large propellers and sent direct to the St. Lawrence through the Welland canal, and thence shipped to England. The first cost being light, and the transportation being entirely by water, it can be carried a great distance with profit to the buyer. Pork and beef, also, which hitherto has been sent to Chicago on the hoof, for slaughter, will be packed on the river, and sent by the canal to Chicago, while salt for the same will be sent from the lake, through the canal, to immense

slaughtering establishments, similar to those which we see described in the Western newspapers. All the staple productions of the country on the Illinois, and on the Upper Mississippi, will find their way through this canal." * *

This canal is a work of the first class, and both in character of its workmanship, and point of capacity, will bear advantageous comparison with any canal of equal length in the United States. It is 60 feet wide at the surface, 36 at the bottom, and 6 feet deep. The locks are 17 in number, and of the same size as those of the "enlarged Erie"—designed for boats carrying from 100 to 120 tons. The locks, dams, piers and abutments of the aqueducts and bridges are of the best description of hammered masonry. The bridges over the canal, of which there are some 25 or 30, are of the kind known as "Horne's patent," having spans of 70 feet and upwards, and elevated ten feet above the decks of the boats. The trunks of the aqueducts are supported by trussed frames of oak, constructed upon the same principle as the bridges.

The towns of Illinois, otherwise than those already noticed, are small, but some of them are rapidly growing into importance. Along the Ohio are Shawneetown, Golconda, Napoleon, Trinity and Cairo; along the Mississippi, downwards, Galena, Rockport, Commerce, Warsaw, &c.; on the Illinois, Ottawa, Peoria, Beardstown, Carrolton, Augusta, &c.; on the Wabash, Darwin, Palestine, Mt. Carmel, &c.; and Oregon City, &c., on Rock river. Besides these, are a large number of thriving villages in the state.

ROUTES IN ILLINOIS.

From Shawneetown to Springfield.

To Duncanton	23
Mount Vernon.....	43 66
Salem.....	22 88
Zanesville.....	78 166
Springfield.....	38 204

From Shawneetown to St. Louis.

To Gallatin	32
Nashville.....	67 99
Belleville.....	36 135
St. Louis.....	15 150

From Golconda to St. Louis

To Sarahville.....	34
Frankfort.....	21 55
St. Louis.....	101 155

From Shawneetown to Cape Girardeau.

To Vienna.....	47
Jonesboro'.....	22 69
Cape Girardeau.....	24 93

From Kaskaskia to Vincennes.

To Nashville.....	41
Salem.....	29 70
Maysville.....	26 106
Vincennes.....	56 162

From Alton to Jacksonville.

To Fayette.....	32
Athensville.....	11 43
Jacksonville.....	20 63

From Springfield to Chicago, via Peoria.

To Middletown.....	20
Tremont.....	37 57
Peoria.....	13 70
Chillicothe.....	18 88
La Salle.....	46 134
Ottawa.....	15 149
Joliet.....	43 192
Des Plaines.....	17 209
Chicago.....	23 232

From Springfield to Galena, via Peoria.

To Peoria.....	70
Providence.....	44 114
Scotsville.....	35 149
Buffalo Grove.....	24 173
Galena.....	57 230

From Springfield to Lewistown.

To Petersburg.....	21
Havanna.....	24 45
Lewistown.....	10 55

From Springfield to Quincy.

To Berlin.....	14
Jacksonville.....	19 33
Meridosia.....	20 53
Mount Sterling.....	19 72
Columbus.....	24 96
Quincy.....	15 111

From Springfield to Burlington, Ia., via Jacksonville.

To Jacksonville.....	33
Beardstown.....	24 57
Maeomb.....	39 96
Burlington.....	39 135

From Springfield to Fort Madison, Ia., via Nauvoo.

To Rushville.....	69
Pulaski.....	25 94
Carthage.....	21 115
Nauvoo.....	18 133
Fort Madison.....	10 143

From Springfield to St. Louis

To Auburn.....	15
Carlinville.....	24 39
Lincoln.....	20 59
Edwardsville.....	15 74
St. Louis.....	21 95

From Springfield to Shawneetown.

To Lanesville.....	38
Hillsboro'.....	26 64

Vandalia	27	91	Delevan.....	12	25
Salem.....	25	116	Springfield.....	45	70
Mount Vernon.....	22	138	St. Louis.....	95	165
Duncanton.....	43	181	<i>From Chicago to Madison,</i>		
Shawneetown.....	23	204	<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
<i>From Springfield to Cincinnati, via Indianapolis.</i>			To Rockford.....		85
To Rochester.....		10	Picatonica.....	17	102
Shelbyville.....	50	60	Janesville.....	16	118
Bethsaida.....	28	88	Madison.....	41	159
Paris.....	36	124	<i>From Chicago to Milwaukee,</i>		
Terre Haute.....	20	144	<i>Wisconsin.</i>		
Putnamville.....	31	175	To Wheeling.....		16
Belleville.....	22	197	Abington.....	16	32
Indianapolis.....	20	217	Southport.....	29	61
Cincinnati.....	105	322	Racine.....	11	72
<i>From Springfield to Lafayette, Ia.</i>			Milwaukee.....	25	97
To Mechanicsburgh..		15	<i>From Chicago to Prairie Du</i>		
Monticello.....	50	65	<i>Chêne, via. Galena.</i>		
Urbana.....	22	87	To Cazenovia.....		11
Danville.....	34	121	Udina.....	30	41
Lafayette.....	55	176	Marengo.....	18	59
<i>From Jacksonville to St. Louis</i>			Kochford.....	24	85
To Williamsburg.....		10	Freeport.....	27	112
Manchester.....	10	20	Galena.....	46	158
Carrolton.....	18	38	Cassville.....	44	202
Alton.....	33	71	Prairie du Chêne..	27	229
St. Louis.....	24	95	<i>From Chicago to Rock Island,</i>		
<i>From Peoria to Galena.</i>			<i>via. Dixon.</i>		
To N. Hampton.....		20	To Brush Hill.....		18
Providence.....	24	44	Napinville.....	10	28
Scottsville.....	35	79	Acasta.....	22	50
Buffalo Grove.....	24	103	Dixon.....	56	106
Cherry Grove.....	17	120	Lyndon.....	24	130
Apple River.....	25	145	Rock Island.....	44	174
Galena.....	15	160	<i>From Chicago to St. Louis,</i>		
<i>From Peoria to Burlington,</i>			<i>via. Peoria and Springfield.</i>		
<i>Ia.</i>			To Des Plaines.....		23
To Robin's Nest.....		14	Joliet.....	17	40
Trenton.....	21	35	Ottawa.....	43	83
Knox Court-House	14	45	La Salle.....	15	98
Monmouth.....	21	66	Hennipin.....	15	113
Burlington, Ia.....	28	94	Rome.....	34	147
<i>From Peoria to St. Louis.</i>			Peoria.....	15	162
To Pekin.....		8	Tremont.....	13	175
Tremont.....	5	13	Middletown.....	37	212
			Springfield.....	20	232
			St. Louis.....	95	327

From Chicago to Shawneetown.

To Des Plaines	23
Joliet.....	17 40
Rockville.....	30 70
Iroquois.....	31 104
Danville.....	50 154
Paris.....	38 192
York.....	35 227
Russelville.....	28 255
Vincennes.....	10 265
Mount Carmel.....	29 294
Carmi.....	35 329
Shawneetown.....	31 360

From Chicago to Detroit.

To Calumet.....	12
Michigan City.....	41 53
Niles.....	44 97
Mottsville.....	28 125
Freedom.....	23 148
Coldwater.....	21 169
Moscow.....	22 191
Cambridge.....	22 213
Ypsilanti.....	36 249
Detroit.....	30 279

From Galena to Chicago, via Rockford.

To Burr Oak Grove..	33
Vanceburg.....	28 61
Belvidere.....	26 87
Udina.....	30 117
Chicago.....	41 158

From Galena to Madison.

To Mineral Point.....	40
Ridgeway.....	17 57
Madison.....	35 92

From Galena to Prairie du Chêne.

To Jamestown.....	18
Cassville.....	26 44
Patch Grove.....	12 56
Prairie du Chêne..	15 71

Illinois and Michigan Canal from Chicago to Peru.

To Canal Port.....	4
Summit.....	8 12
Des Plaines.....	10 22

Kupaow.....	5 27
Lockport.....	5 32
Joliet.....	6 38
Du Page River.....	10 48
Morrisiana.....	13 61
Clarkson.....	4 65
Marseilles.....	12 77
Ottawa.....	8 85
Utica.....	10 95
La Salle.....	3 98
Peru.....	2 100

Steamboat Route from Buffalo to Chicago, Ill., via Mackinac.

To Hamburg.....	10
Cattaraugus.....	18 28
Dunkirk.....	17 45
Portland.....	15 60
Erie, Penn.....	30 90
Conneaut Harbor..	30 120
Ashtabula.....	14 134
Grand River.....	28 162
Cleveland.....	32 194
Black River.....	28 222
Vermillion River..	10 234
Huron.....	12 244
Sandusky.....	10 254
Port Clinton.....	15 269
Toledo.....	35 304
Erie.....	12 316
Monroe.....	12 328
Brest.....	5 333
Gibraltar.....	17 350
Detroit.....	22 372
Fort Gratiot.....	75 447
Point Barques.....	72 519
Thunder Bay Isl..	78 597
Presque Isl.....	33 630
Mackinac Fort....	78 708
Fox Isl Point.....	28 736
Manitou Islands..	75 811
Manitowoc.....	100 911
Sheboygnn.....	21 935
Milwaukie.....	53 988
Racine.....	23 1011
Southport.....	12 1023
Chicago.....	52 1075

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Missouri is bounded north by the State of Iowa; east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois and Kentucky; south by the State of Arkansas, from which it is divided by the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat.; and west by the Indian and Nebraska Territories, and the Missouri river. It is between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and 90° and $95^{\circ} 30'$ W. long. Length, from north to south, 278 miles; mean breadth 230 miles; containing an area of 64,140 square miles. In 1840 the population was 383,702; in 1845 it was 511,937; and in 1847, according to estimate, 600,000.

Face of the Country, &c.—With the exception of the alluvial bottoms, Missouri is rolling or hilly; yet no part rises to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. No other state in the union is so greatly diversified as respects soil and external features. The south-eastern corner is almost entirely alluvial. A range of hills commences in St. Francis county, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the southern boundary of the state. Another range of a larger class, commencing near the Missouri, and between the waters of the Gasconade and Osage, continues through the state, increasing in magnitude, until far within the State of Arkansas; these are termed the Ozark mountains. This ridge is frequently very abrupt near the water courses, and often retiring from them, with strips of rich alluvial between. In St. Francis county exists the

celebrated "mountain" of micaceous oxide of iron, which has an elevation of 350 feet above the surrounding plain, is a mile and a half across its summit, and yields eighty per cent. pure metal. Five miles south is another magnificent pyramidal "mountain" of the micaceous oxide of iron, known as the Pilot Knob, 300 feet high, and with a base of a mile and a half in circumference. This pyramid is not in plates, but huge masses of several tons in weight, and yields also 80 per cent. Copper is also found in Missouri, and its inexhaustible lead mines are well-known. The "Pine Ridge," in this region, furnishes that lofty timber in abundance; many of the trees being ninety feet high, and four feet in diameter. Washington county is a perfect bed of metallic treasures; lead and copper, copperas, chalk, black lead and brimstone, cornelian and other precious stones, free-stone, lime-stone, grind-stone, and burr-stone. St. Genevieve county has numerous quarries of magnificent marble, and vast caverns of beautiful white sand, resembling snow, much prized for the manufactory of flint glass. "Throughout the mineral district is found, on searching the bowels of the earth for ores, *beds of rich, red marl clay*, which has been proved to be the very best manure for the soil. These beds are inexhaustible; and some years hence, that portion of Missouri which is considered a sterile, mineral region, will be found as fertile as any portion of the state." Between the waters of the Osage and the Missouri, is a fine tract of country, celebrated for its fertility, agreeably diversified with woodland and

prairie, and abounding with coal, salt springs, &c. The country north of the Missouri, is emphatically the "Garden of the West." There is no part of the globe where greater extent of country can be traversed more easily when in its natural state. It is for the most part a surface delightfully rolling and variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching far away into a sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and sparkling streamlets. Almost every acre of this fine region of country is susceptible of agricultural improvement, and usually productive. The products consist of tobacco, cotton, hemp, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the grasses. All kinds of garden vegetables thrive well. Large quantities of horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, are raised annually for exportation.

Agricultural Products, &c.—The quantities of produce raised in 1847, are as follows: wheat, 1,750,000 bushels; oats, 6,020,000 bushels; rye, 86,000 bushels; buckwheat, 25,000 bushels; Indian corn, 25,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,050,005 bushels; hay, 80,000 tons; tobacco, in the cultivation of which the slaves are occupied, 14,000,000 lbs.; silk cocoons, 230 lbs.; and maple sugar, 500,000 lbs. The value of fruit and garden vegetables, may be estimated at \$140,000 yearly. Hemp and flax, and some cottons, are raised in this state.

Live Stock, &c.—Missouri has comparatively a large stock of domestic animals; the numbers may be set down as fully equal to those of Illinois, except in neat cattle, which may be about 25 per

cent. less. The produce of the dairy is about \$180,000 in value; and the annual amount of wool is stated to be about 760,000 lbs.

Rivers.—The Mississippi meanders along the entire eastern boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 miles; receiving in its course the waters of the Missouri. Through the centre, and the richest part of the state, the wild Missouri pours out its never-ceasing currents, being navigable for steamboats far westward, for four or five months in the year. The Lamine, Osage and Gasconade on the right, and the Grand and Chariton on the left, are the navigable tributaries of the Missouri. Salt river, a navigable stream, falls into the Mississippi 86 miles above the Missouri. Merrimac river, also navigable, enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis. The White and St. Francis drain the south-eastern portion, and the Six Bulls and tributaries, the south-western part of the state.

The principal exports are lead and furs. A large capital is employed in the fur trade, on the head waters of the Missouri.

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments. The legislative power is vested in a “general assembly,” which consists of a “Senate” and a “House of Representatives.” Elections are held biennially, as are the ordinary sessions of the legislature. Senators are elected for four years.

The supreme executive power is vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled “The

Governor of the State of Missouri." Term of service, four years.

The judicial power is vested in a "supreme court, "in circuit courts," and in such inferior tribunals as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and who shall have resided in the state one year before an election, and three months in the county where he votes, is a qualified elector.

Enumeration of inhabitants to be made every four years.

The CITY OF ST. LOUIS is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the junction of the Missouri; population in 1845, 34,140, now estimated at about 50,000. It occupies a plain, which rising gently at an angle of about two and a half degrees, to a distance of six hundred yards from the river, terminates in a horizontal plane, which extends far to the west, north, and south.

St. Louis is the great depot of the country west of the Mississippi, to the shores of the Pacific. Viewed from the opposite shore, or as it is approached from the river, it presents a beautiful appearance.

The city was first settled in 1664. It is most favorably situated for commerce, and is no doubt destined to be one of the largest cities of the west.

JEFFERSON CITY is the capital of the state and is situated on the west bank of Missouri river, on elevated ground. It contains about 2000 inhabitants.

ROUTES IN MISSOURI.

From Burlington to Peoria

To Monmouth.....	28
Knox Court House	21 49
Trenton.....	10 59
Charleston.....	14 73
Peoria.....	21 94

From Burlington to Quincy.

To Augusta.....	11
Fort Madison.....	11 22
Nauvoo.....	10 32
Warsaw.....	17 49
Lima.....	13 62
Quincy.....	18 80

From St. Louis to Chicago, via Springfield, M.

To Edwardsville.....	21
Lincoln.....	15 36
Carlinville.....	20 56
Auburn.....	24 80
Springfield.....	15 95
Chicago.....	232 327

From St. Louis to Burlington, Iowa.

To Alton.....	24
Jerseyville.....	20 44
Carrolton.....	13 57
Manchester.....	18 75
Jacksonville.....	20 95
Burlington.....	102 197

From St. Louis to Iowa City.

To St. Charles.....	20
Troy.....	32 52
Bowling Green...	32 84
New-London.....	22 106
Palmyra.....	23 129
Monticello.....	32 162
Waterloo.....	25 187
Fort Madison.....	29 216
Burlington.....	22 233
Iowa City.....	85 323

From St. Louis to New-Madrid.

To Fredericktown..	109
Jackson.....	38 147
Benton.....	26 173
New-Madrid.....	41 214

From St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, via St. Charles.

To St. Charles.....	20
Hickory Grove...	28 48
Danville.....	36 84
Fulton.....	25 109
Decatur.....	42 151
Glasgow.....	21 172
Brunswick.....	28 200
Carrolton.....	22 222
Richmond.....	27 249
Liberty.....	27 276
Fort Leavenworth	31 307

From St. Louis to Independence.

To Manchester.....	20
Union.....	35 55
Gasconade.....	37 92
Jefferson City....	36 128
Boonville.....	45 173
Arrow Rock.....	22 195
Mount Hope.....	39 234
Lexington.....	18 252
Independence.....	40 292

From St. Louis to Ft. Smith, Ark.

To Clifton.....	26
Caledonia.....	28 79
Steelville.....	42 121
Pine Bluff.....	50 171
Oakland.....	36 207
Woodbury.....	18 225
Springfield.....	33 258
Cassville.....	50 308

Fayetteville.....	53 371	Platte River,....	220	676
Evansville.....	26 387	Up Platte River....	196	872
Fort Smith.....	35 422	Up North Fork to } Cedar Grove. }	75	947
<i>From St. Louis to Little Rock,</i>		To Chimney Rock..	58	1005
<i>Ark.</i>		Scott's Bluff.....	38	1043
To Caledonia.....	79	Fort Laramie....	73	1116
Farmington.....	22 101	Big Springs.....	45	1161
Greenville.....	43 144	Sweet Water } River..... }	88	1249
Jackson.....	80 224	South Pass, } Rocky Mts.. }	120	1369
Batesville.....	50 274	Little Sandy Riv.	40	1409
Little Rock.....	90 364	Green River.....	70	1479
<i>From St. Louis to Louisville,</i>		Great Sandusky.	133	1612
<i>Ky.</i>		Partenith first } waters of the }	55	1667
To Belleville, Ill.....	14	Columbia.... }	70	1737
Aviston.....	23 37	Fort Hall.....	70	1807
Salem.....	41 78	Solomou's Falls.	70	1807
Olney.....	61 139	Fort Barre.....	110	1917
Vincennes.....	31 170	Grand Ronde....	139	2056
Mount Pleasant..	35 205	Walla Walla....	153	2209
Hardinsburg.....	40 245	Dalles.....	94	2303
Greenville.....	18 263	Cascade Falls...	70	2373
Louisville.....	16 279	Fort Vancouver..	80	2453
<i>From St. Louis to Astoria,</i>		Astoria.....	100	2553
<i>Oregon.</i>				
To mouth of Kansas. }	381			
Kansas River } Crossing..... }	75 456			

PORK TRADE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

NUMBER OF HOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR MARKET 1847—'48.

St. Joseph's.....	5,000	Boonville.....	4,000
Weston.....	10,000	Rocheport.....	3,000
Lexington.....	2,000	Liberty.....	2,000
Camden.....	5,000		
Brunswick.....	5,000	Total.....	39,000
Glasgow,.....	3,000		

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan is composed of two Peninsulas, formed by the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, and contains about 66,000 square miles. Its population in 1845 was 304,285, and is now estimated at 370,000. Its boundaries are thus established by an act of Congress. "Beginning at the point where a line, drawn direct from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of Maumee Bay, intersects the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, and running thence with the said line to the said most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay; and thence from the said north cape of the said bay, north-east, to the boundary line between the United States and the province of Upper Canada, thence, with said boundary line through the *Detroit* river, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior (being the mouth of Pigeon river); thence in a direct line through Lake Superior, to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence, through the main channel of the said river Montreal, to the middle of the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the nearest head water of the Mononomie river; thence, through the middle of that fork of the said river first touched by said line, to the main channel of the said Mononomie river; thence down the centre of the main channel of the same, to the centre of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence

through the centre of the most usual ship channel of the said bay, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, 1816; thence, due east with the north boundary line of the State of Indiana, to the north-east corner thereof; and thence south, with the east boundary line of Indiana, to the place of beginning."

Face of the Country, &c.—The surface of the lower or southern peninsula is generally level, having very few elevations which may be termed hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the centre of the peninsula, and is mostly covered with fine forests of timber, interspersed with "oak openings," "plains," and beautiful "prairies." Along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, are sand hills, thrown by the winds into innumerable fantastic forms, sometimes covered with stunted trees and scanty vegetation, but most generally bare; on the shore of Lake Huron, are some high sand cliffs. The point formed by Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay is generally low and swampy.

The forest trees are the same as in Ohio, with the addition of white and yellow pine; fruit-trees produce abundantly.

The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, Indian corn, buckwheat, &c. All kinds of garden vegetables, and the various species of grasses, thrive well.

Agricultural Products, &c.—The crops estimated by the Commissioner of Patents, for 1847,

were exceedingly heavy, and seem almost incredibly large: the wheat crops amounted to 8,000,000 bushels; barley to 210,000 bushels; oats to 5,500,000 bushels; rye to 90,000 bushels; buckwheat to 290,000 bushels; Indian corn to 6,500,000 bushels; potatoes to 498,000 bushels; hay to 250,000 tons; rice to 700,000 lbs.; silk cocoons, 1500 lbs.; and maple sugar to 3,260,000 lbs.

Live Stock, &c.—Horses and mules, 54,000; neat cattle, 230,000; sheep, 210,000; swine, 435,000, and the value of poultry of all kinds, about \$115,000. The products of the dairy are estimated at \$420,000, and the annual quantity of wool at 325,000 lbs.

Rivers.—The southern peninsula of Michigan is drained by several large rivers and numerous smaller streams, which rise near the centre and pass off in an easterly and westerly direction, with the exception of the Cheboigan and three or four smaller streams, which flow in a northerly direction; the larger streams are navigable for boats and canoes nearly to their sources. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie, Rouge into the *Detroit* strait, Clinton, St. Clair, and Black river, into the lake and strait of St. Clair. Saginaw river, formed by the junction of the Tittibawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint and Cass rivers, enters into Saginaw Bay. Thunder Bay river and Cheboigan, with several smaller streams, flow into the northern part of Lake Huron. St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand and Maskego rivers, and several smaller streams, flow in a westerly direction into Lake Michigan. The counties

of Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Barry, Jackson and Kalamazoo, abound with small clear lakes, from which are taken great quantities of fish of various kinds, and of most exquisite flavor.

The Northern Peninsula.—*“The entire area comprehended within the state limits west of lakes Michigan and Huron, cannot be stated with accuracy in the present unsurveyed condition of the country; but it cannot, if I have used proper data, vary greatly from twenty-two millions of acres.” “Portions of it are the mere development of sublime scenery, which appertains to that comparatively elevated portion of the continent. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests, spread over it with a boldness of outline, which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type in North American geography. This division embraces the mineral district of the region. Much of it falls under the influence of causes which render it of little or no value in an agricultural point of view; but it may be regarded as the seat of future mineral operations. Accuracy, with respect to the extent of either kind of soil, either in acres or miles, must be the result of explanation and survey. The northern shores of Lake Michigan and Huron, as far as Point Detour, are exclusively limestone, where rock is at all visible, and this rock is characterised by the usual indications of gypsum and brine springs. The growth of trees in the newly acquired boundary is as various as the

* Schoolcraft.

soils, and is, in general, an accurate index of its fertility. The sugar maple is interspersed throughout the tract, being separated by the sand plains, the mountain masses, and by tracts of spruce lands. This tree forms, however, so considerable a proportion of the growth, that the natives can always, by a timely removal of their camps, rely on the manufacture of sugar. The beech tree is found as far north as Point Iroquois, at the outlet of Lake Superior. I regard the white oak, however, as a surer test of soil and climate together, than any other of our forest trees. I doubt whether this tree ever attains its full size in a climate that is not decidedly congenial to agriculture. The rock maple and red oak are found, at intervals, throughout the north-west; I have seen both species at the sources of the Mississippi, but have not observed the beech north of the locality mentioned, nor the white oak north of the straits of Mackinac. The interior abounds in minor lakes, and enjoys a singular advantage of inter-communication by its streams and portages. The areas included between the three great lakes north of Mackinac, which will probably hereafter be denominated the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, embraces the present settlements at Mackinac and Sault St. Marie. Taking the whole extent of the annexed territory from Menomonee river, following the curves of the coast to the north-west limits of the state at the mouth of the Moniaw or Montreal river of Lake Superior, it affords not less than 720 miles of additional coast navigation; and embraces, in this distance, several large bays and excellent harbors. About forty large,

and some sixty small streams discharge their waters into the three lakes constituting portions of the boundary."

Form of Government, &c.—The powers of government are divided into three distinct departments; the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The legislative power is vested in a *Senate* and House of Representatives. Senators chosen every two years. Representatives annually.

The executive power is vested in a governor. Term of service two years.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time, establish.

LANSING is the capital of the state. It is beautifully situated on Grand River, near the junction of the Red Cedar. The state buildings are not yet finished. Until the year 1845 the site of this city was a wilderness, and was then, on account of its central location, chosen for the seat of government.

DETROIT, the largest city of the state, is situated on the west bank of the Detroit Strait. The plain on which the city stands, is elevated about 30 feet above the *surface of the water*, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Detroit is the great commercial emporium of the state, and has long been the principal depot of the fur trade of the north-west region. Detroit was first settled by the French, about 1683. Steam vessels ply daily between Buffalo and the intermediate places, extending their trips to Chicago, and the upper lakes. Population in 1844, 9,182. Now estimated at about 14,000.

ROUTES IN MICHIGAN.

From Detroit to Toledo.

To Gibraltar.....	21
Monroe.....	22 43
Toledo.....	22 65

Springfield.....	12 37
Stony Run.....	12 49
Kent.....	12 61
Saginaw.....	36 97

From Detroit to Buffalo, (Steamboat.)

To Sandusky.....	75
Huron.....	10 85
Black River.....	20 105
Cleveland.....	27 132
Grand River.....	30 162
Ashtabula.....	30 192
Erie, Penn.....	44 236
Dunkirk.....	46 282
Buffalo.....	45 327

From Detroit to Grand Haven.

To Redford.....	13
Hicksville.....	16 29
Howell.....	22 51
Dewitt.....	35 86
Ionia.....	32 118
Grand Rapids.....	37 155
Grand Haven.....	44 199

*From Detroit to Chicago, (Steamboat.)**

From Monroe to Niles, (R.R.)

To Ida.....	12
Adrian.....	22 34
Pittsford.....	23 57
Sylvanus.....	19 76
Niles.....	85 161

From Detroit to St. Joseph.

To Dearbornville.....	10
Ypsilanti.....	20 30
Ann Arbor.....	10 40
Grass Lake.....	27 67
Smithfield.....	25 92
Marshall.....	21 113
Charleston.....	20 133
Kalamazoo.....	13 146
Keelersville.....	34 180
St. Joseph's.....	20 200

From Adrian to Jackson.

To Tecumseh.....	10
Elba.....	16 26
Jackson.....	18 44

From Detroit to Niles.

To Ypsilanti.....	30
Benton.....	15 45
Woodstock.....	28 73
Seipio.....	19 92
Cold Water.....	18 110
Freedom.....	21 131
Mottsville.....	23 154
Niles.....	28 182

From Marshall to Michigan City.

To Newton.....	13
Port Pleasant.....	18 31
Centreville.....	11 42
Mishawaka.....	41 83
Michigan City.....	46 129

From Detroit to Port Huron.

To Mount Clemens..	18
Columbus.....	19 37
Port Huron.....	22 59

From Detroit to Chicago.

To Niles.....	182
Laporte.....	32 214
Michigan City.....	12 226
Columbus, Ill.....	41 267
Chicago.....	12 279

From Detroit to Saginaw.

To Birmingham.....	19
Pontiac.....	6 25

* See steamboat route from Buffalo to Chicago, p. 83.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin, a state just emerged from its tutelage as a territory, is one of the most interesting and fertile districts of the broad lands of our Republic. It is bounded north by the territory of Minesota and Lake Superior; east by the State and Lake of Michigan; south by Illinois, and west by Iowa and the Western Territory, from which it is separated by the Mississippi, and a line drawn from the Falls in the St. Louis, directly south to the former river. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $49^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between 87° and 96° W. long., being about 600 miles long and 150 miles broad, and contains about 84,000 square miles of surface.

Surface, &c.—Wisconsin is one vast plain, varied only by river hills, and the gentle swells and undulations of the country, usually called “rolling.” This plain is elevated from 600 to 1,500 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest lands are those dividing the waters of the lakes from those of the Mississippi. From these there is a gradual descent towards the south and west, which, however, is several times interrupted by ridges and mounds, the latter of which, rising above the general landscape, present an anomaly in the contour of the country; and in the unsettled parts serve as guides to the traveller. The slope towards Lake Superior is very abrupt, and, as a consequence, the rivers are short, rapid, and broken by falls. They are unfit for navigation, but possess abundance of water-power, which at no distant period

will become useful to the settler. There is another ridge of broken land, running from Green Bay south-westerly, forming the "divide" between the waters of Lake Michigan and those of the Bay and the Neenah. After pursuing a similar direction this ridge passes into the State of Illinois.

Lakes, &c.—Besides the great lakes on the north and east, a vast number of smaller ones are scattered over the northern portion of the state. They are from one to twenty miles in extent, and many are amid the most beautiful and picturesque scenery, abounding in fish of various kinds, and having a rich supply of fine specimens of agate, cornelian and other precious stones on their shores. In the shallow water of the bays, the "*zizania aquatica*," a species of wild rice, is abundant, and attracts immense flocks of water-fowl to these localities, and even affords a nutritious aliment for man. Among the small lakes may be mentioned Lakes Winnebago, St. Croix, Cass, Pepin, Four Lakes, the Mille Lac, Ottawa, Pewaugau, Pewaukee, Geneva, Greene, and many others.

Rivers, &c.—The Mississippi, as before observed, forms the western boundary. It is augmented from this state by the waters of the Chippewa and Wisconsin, which, though themselves considerable rivers, scarcely perceptibly increase the volume of the "Father of Waters." Innumerable smaller streams and branches run through the whole extent of the state, so that no portion of it is without a plentiful supply of good, and generally pure water. The Mississippi is navigable as far up as

the Falls of St. Anthony, and small steamboats ply on the Wisconsin and some other rivers.

The rivers running into the Mississippi take their rise in the vicinity of the sources of those running into the lakes, and they often originate in the same lake or swamp, so that the communication from the Mississippi to the lakes is rendered comparatively easy at various points. Some of the rivers are supplied from the Tamarack Swamps, from which the water takes a dark color.

Products.—Wisconsin is composed of timbered and prairie land, pretty equally divided, with some swamps and wet prairies, having generally a soil from one to ten feet deep.

All kinds of crops which are raised in northern latitudes may be cultivated with success; and owing to the great range of pasturage on the prairies, it is an uncommonly fine grazing country. The counties of Grant and Iowa abound with lead and copper ore. Bordering the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers the soil is rich, and the surface most generally covered with a heavy growth of timber.

Agricultural Products.—From the valuable statistical matter furnished in the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, we are enabled to exhibit the amounts of the various crops raised in 1847: wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels; oats, 1,500,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; buckwheat, 30,000 bushels; Indian corn, 1,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,080,000 bushels; hay, 96,000 tons; and maple sugar, 175,000 lbs.

Live Stock, &c.—There is no reliable information on this subject since 1840; and as the statistics of that year are entirely incapable of giving even an idea of the numbers of horses and cattle in 1848, we need not here trouble the reader with the details. Wisconsin is no doubt as liberally supplied with “flocks and herds” as her neighbors. For so young a state it is wonderful to behold the rapid progress which has been made by the people.

Population.—In regard to population Wisconsin has outstripped some of the old established states. As a rare phenomenon in social statistics we will exhibit in full its progressive increase:

Date.	Population.	Increase.	
		Numerical.	Relative.
1830.....	3,245		
1836.....	11,686	in 6 years 8,441.....	72.7 per cent.
1838.....	18,149	in 2 years 6,463.....	35.3 “
1840.....	30,945	“ 12,796.....	41.4 “
1842.....	46,678	“ 15,733.....	33.9 “
1844.....	117,000	“ 70,322.....	60.1 “
1846.....	155,277	“ 38,277.....	24.7 “
1848.....	215,800	“ 60,523.....	28.0 “

Climate, &c.—The proximity of Wisconsin to the Great Lakes ensures it a softer climate than its geographical position would assign to it. The extremes however are great, the thermomèter sometimes during the summer marking 100° and in winter receding to 40° below zero; but the salubrity of the country is not disturbed by these circumstances, as the heat and cold are seasonal and approach not by sudden flaws, but by a gradation that renders the approach almost unfelt. The mean temperature of the year is, in different

parts, from $46^{\circ} 6'$ to $47^{\circ} 4'$; and of spring, $43^{\circ} 4'$ to $48^{\circ} 6'$; summer, $67^{\circ} 3'$ to $71^{\circ} 1'$; autumn, $45^{\circ} 5'$ to $48^{\circ} 2'$; and winter, $17^{\circ} 3'$ to $27^{\circ} 3'$. The lowest mean monthly temperature is $13^{\circ} 58'$ in January; and the highest $75^{\circ} 47'$ in July. The average annual amount of rain is from 27.96 to 38.83 inches. The north and north-west, and the south and south-west winds are those most prevalent; the former in the winter and the latter in the summer season.

The salubrity of the climate, the purity of the air, and of the water; the coolness and short duration of the summers, and the dryness of the winters, conspire to render Wisconsin one of the most favored regions of the United States. The swamps, marshes, and wet meadows are constantly supplied with pure water from springs; and as they are seldom exposed to long continued heats, they do not send forth those noxious vapors so much dreaded in the more southern sections of the Union. Many of the most flourishing towns are in the immediate vicinity of large swamps, yet no injurious effect on the general health is experienced, and longevity is signally a *prevalent complaint* with the settlers.

Wisconsin has now taken an independent position among her sister states, and a regular constitutional government, based on the most liberal principles, has been installed; courts of justice are established, and schools and churches are thickly planted over the state.

The natural advantages, and the present advanced position of this state, render it very inviting; it is especially adapted for purely agricultural

purposes, also for mining, or for grazing or sheep-farming. Its river and lake facilities are great, and already the busy strife of commercial activity has penetrated to its very centre. Steamboats ply on its waters; and roads, which have been built by the late territorial government, greatly facilitate the development of the natural wealth of this fine country; a country which is destined to support a large population, and to be one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of liberty.

MADISON, the capital, is 159 miles from Chicago, and pleasantly situated on a peninsula, between two lakes, on a gentle swell of ground, from which there is a regular descent to the water. It is well laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and having in their centre a large square, in the middle of which is the State-House, a handsome stone edifice. The town contains about 1,500 inhabitants.

MILWAUKIE is the largest and most important place in the state, whether we regard it in its natural or commercial position. It is situated on both sides of Milwaukie river, near its entrance into Lake Michigan, 90 miles above Chicago, and is a very flourishing city. Previous to 1835 the site of this city was a wilderness; its population is now about 12,000.

History.—Wisconsin was formerly in the possession of the French, by whom it was discovered. It subsequently fell into the hands of the British, who held it until 1794, when it was transferred to the United States, and became a part of the

“territory north-west of the Ohio river.” In 1836 it was made a separate territory, and in 1848, on its adopting a constitution, it became a state of the Union.

ROUTES IN WISCONSIN.

<i>From Milwaukee to Chicago.</i>		<i>From Madison to Galena.</i>	
To Racine	25	To Beaumont.....	25
Southport.....	11 36	Dodgeville.....	19 44
Otsego, Ill.....	14 50	Mineral Point.....	8 62
Abington.....	10 60	Belmont	12 64
Wheeling.....	16 76	Hazel Green.....	19 83
Dutchman's Point.	4 80	Galena.....	9 92
Chicago.....	12 92		
<i>From Milwaukee to Rock Island.</i>		<i>From Milwaukee to Green-Bay.</i>	
To New Berlin.....	10	To Washington.....	28
Troy.....	23 33	Sheboygan.....	30 58
Johnston.....	20 53	Manitouwoc.....	36 84
Beloit.....	24 77	La Bœuf.....	18 102
Roseford.....	18 85	Green Bay.....	18 120
Rockford.....	13 98		
Oregon City.....	27 125	<i>From Madison to Fort Crawford.</i>	
Dixon.....	15 140	To Beaumont.....	26
Rock Island	68 208	Ridgeway.....	10 33
<i>From Milwaukee to Madison</i>		Dodgeville.....	10 46
To Prairie Village....	15	Wingville.....	18 64
Summit.....	30	Patchgrove.....	24 88
Astulan.....	20 50	Fort Crawford....	13 101
Cottage Grove....	9 59		
Madison.....	21 80		

STATE OF IOWA.

Iowa is a large and fertile state, bounded on the north and west by the western territory ; east by the river Mississippi ; and south by the state of Missouri. It is situated between $40^{\circ} 30'$ and $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and between the meridians of $90^{\circ} 29'$ and $96^{\circ} 50'$ W. long., being about 256 miles long, and in mean breadth about 198 miles, and contains 50,600 square miles of surface. The population in 1840 was 43,112 ; in 1844 it was 78,819, and it is now estimated at 130,000.

Face of the Country.—The general features of this state present much of what is called “rolling,” without being mountainous or even hilly. An elevated table-land or plateau, however, extends through a considerable portion of the country, dividing the streams which flow respectively into the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers. The margins of the rivers and streams are thickly timbered, but the rest of the state is open prairie, with alternations of woodlands of some extent, which diversify and enliven the scenery. About three-fourths of all the lands are prairie. The varieties of these are endless : some are level and others rolling ; some clothed in thick grass, suitable for grazing farms, while hazel thickets and sassafras shrubs invest others with a perennial verdure ; and in spring and summer are superbly decorated with flowers. The soil of Iowa is universally good, being of a rich black mould ; and in the prairies

this is sometimes mingled with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel.

Agricultural Products, &c.—The estimate of the crops of 1847 were as follows: wheat, 1,000,000 bushels; barley, 35,000 bushels; oats, 1,000,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; buckwheat, 20,000 bushels; Indian corn, 2,900,000 bushels; potatoes, 850,000 bushels; hay, 40,000 tons; and maple sugar, 175,000 lbs. The statistics, however, are incomplete, giving no account of the miscellaneous crops; but which, it is probable, have been as abundant as in the other western states.

Live Stock, &c.—Horses and mules, 35,000; neat cattle, 76,000; sheep, 40,000; swine, 320,000; and the value of poultry of all kinds, \$42,000.

Rivers, &c.—The Mississippi river borders the east of this state, and is navigable for steamboats the entire distance. The Des Moines waters the southern section of the country, and falls into the Mississippi, after forming, for some distance, the south-western boundary of the state. It is navigable for 100 miles from its mouth. The Iowa river, a navigable stream, also traverses a large portion of the state. Besides these there are numerous minor rivers and streams falling into either the Missouri or Mississippi, and which are highly beneficial to the fertility and productiveness of the lands, as well as being available for transportation and internal communication.

Government.—The government of Iowa is based on the Constitution of 1846. Every white male citizen is eligible for voting or office, on attaining the

age of twenty-one. The legislature, called the General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, assembles at Iowa City biennially. Both senators and representatives are elected by ballot from among the people, and for the term of two years. The governor is chosen by a plurality of the popular vote, and is elected for four years; he must be 30 years old, and have resided in the state for two years previous to his election. The secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer are chosen by the people.

The judicial power is vested in courts created by the Constitution. The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, elected by joint vote of the General Assembly, for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. This court has appellate jurisdiction only. The judges of the District Courts are elected by the people of the several judicial districts, for five years. Justices of peace have jurisdiction over all minor civil cases and breaches of the peace of all descriptions.

The Constitution is very stringent in regard to finance. No state debts, exceeding \$100,000 can be created, except in case of war or insurrection, without a special law, and the consent of the people, expressed through the ballot-box. Banks cannot be chartered, and no persons or associations are allowed to issue or circulate paper money. The state can never become a stockholder in any corporate undertaking.

Funds are provided for the establishment of a University, and for the support of schools throughout the state. In this respect Iowa pro-

vides more liberally than any other state in the Union. Religious opinions are safe from molestation—slavery and involuntary servitude is forever forbidden—and the duelist is disqualified forever from holding any office of honor or profit within the country.

History.—Iowa was formerly a portion of Louisiana, and came into the possession of the United States in 1803. In 1838 it was erected into a separate territorial government; and in 1846, on the adoption of its Constitution, became one of the great family of our Confederate Republic.

The prospects of this new state are favorable. The land is good, and the emigrant experiences little trouble in making it productive. With a mild climate, plenty of water, pure and fresh, with navigable rivers, and all the characteristics of future prosperity in its midst, the state has rapidly increased in population and importance. Next to Wisconsin it is the most eligible to the European settler, who may find every description of land within its borders he may desire. Grazing and feeding are much attended to, and are highly remunerative to those engaged in these employments.


IOWA CITY is the capital and seat of government. It is situated on the east side of the Iowa river, which is navigable at all seasons for keel-boats. This place was the hunting-ground of the Indian until 1839. The location is beautiful, rising on a succession of plateaux or elevated terraces, overlooking a splendid country. The capitol is in the Grecian Doric style of architecture, measuring 120 feet long and 60 feet wide,

and is two-stories high above the basement. It is surmounted by a dome supported by 22 Corinthian columns. The present population is about 1,600, and is daily increasing from the influx of emigrants.

Dubuque, Burlington, &c., are also places of considerable population and trade. There is a Quaker settlement at Salem, in Henry county, which is said to be in a very flourishing condition.

ROUTES IN IOWA.

<i>From Burlington to St. Louis.</i>		W. Liberty.....	8 48
		Iowa City.....	12 60
To Fort Madison.....	22	<i>From Dubuque to Davenport.</i>	
Montrose.....	12 34	To Andrew.....	28
St. Francisville...	11 45	De Witt.....	28 56
Winchester.....	16 61	Davenport.....	18 74
Monticello.....	15 76	<i>From Davenport to Burlington.</i>	
La Grange.....	15 91	To Bloomington.....	29
Palmyra.....	18 109	Muscatine.....	11 40
New-London.....	23 132	Wapello.....	12 52
Bowling Green...	22 154	Florence.....	7 59
Troy.....	32 186	Burlington.....	24 83
St. Peters.....	21 210	<i>From Burlington to Iowa City.</i>	
St. Charles.....	8 218	To Yellow Spring...	16
Waltonham.....	11 229	Florence.....	10 26
St. Louis.....	9 238	Wapello.....	7 33
<i>From Davenport to Iowa City.</i>		Muscatine.....	12 45
To Montpelier.....	17	Bloomington.....	11 56
Bloomington.....	12 29	West Liberty....	19 75
Overman's Ferry.	11 40	Iowa City.....	12 87

 WESTERN TERRITORIES.—Under a variety of local names these vast territories are yet occupied by the Indian; but in several parts the pioneers of civilization have penetrated into their wildernesses. They are for many miles of a similar character to the land of Iowa and Missouri, and principally consist of prairie. They terminate only with the Rocky Mountains. It is unnecessary to dilate further on their topography, as it is improbable that any emigrants, for years to come, will find it necessary to occupy them. Millions may yet find homes in the more settled districts.

APPENDIX.

THE following letter is from a gentleman, in whose practical knowledge and benevolent intentions the publisher has the fullest confidence; and as it contains many remarks and suggestions which may prove serviceable to the immigrant, he has concluded to insert it as a portion of his book, and has also adopted his advice, to republish the "*Address of the Irish Emigrant Society,*" the contents of which are recommended to the best attention of those to whom it is addressed, and to all others, who, like them, are about to become citizens of the United States.

J. H. C.

NEW-YORK, 10th August, 1848.

J. H. COLTON, Esq.,

Dear Sir :

The interest you have ever had in forwarding the welfare of the thousands of immigrants who annually land on our shores, and seek among ourselves those immunities and privileges which are denied them in the countries of despotic Europe; and having seen the proof-sheets of a small work you are now preparing for publication, have induced me to address you briefly on a subject intimately connected with the purport of your intended publication, viz.: the views I entertain in regard to conveniences which ought to be extended towards the stranger, who seeks to mingle his destiny with that of our own country, and the extension to him of those comforts which philanthropy would

dictate, as necessary to his happiness and welfare.

Having crossed the Atlantic between twenty and thirty times, and in almost every returning passage having made myself acquainted with many individuals and families, coming out to settle in the Far West, who had very little knowledge of the country or the evils to which they were exposed from a set of sharpers, who watch to plunder every credulous and unsuspecting stranger from a foreign land, I am fully convinced, not only from observation on ship-board, but also from investigating the condition of this class of persons at their lodging-places in our cities, that in addition to the protection and aid they receive from the state, some further assistance is peculiarly needed, by individual exertion, for their benefit, until they arrive at the end of their journey in the interior, or find employment earlier in some of the Atlantic cities.

It is a popular maxim, that "IN UNION IS STRENGTH." The principle will apply peculiarly to emigration; and I would advise those immigrants coming out with families, to buy farms in the west, that they associate with them other families, say from ten to twenty; there being in such associations many advantages to be derived in the economy and comfort of each, not only on ship-board and to the place designed for settlement, but also in forming and executing their future plans of life as a social community. Many very pleasant and flourishing villages have been thus formed in the west, by families from the Eastern States; and it is still more needful

and desirable for those from abroad to unite for their mutual benefit in such a plan, as they can have little or no practical experience in forming new settlements; and *singly*, whatever enterprise or perseverance a man may possess, these are too often thrown away on impracticable endeavors, which would have been crowned with success had the method pointed out been adopted.

Immigrants, coming with or without families, should make no engagement for a passage, or arrangements for the voyage, without consulting some judicious friend, capable of giving the needful advice respecting the price to be paid for fare, and the provisions, clothing, money, and other matters, necessary to secure his comfort and ultimate success in life. Such precaution is as proper in foreign cities to prevent imposition, as it is in our own.

Passengers in the between decks, having money, would do well to place it, immediately on going aboard, in care of the captain, taking his receipt for it. This precaution ought not to be omitted; as there are usually among those in the forward part of the vessel some that are dishonest; and I have seldom sailed in any ship having emigrant passengers, that there were not some thieves to pilfer or deceive the unsuspecting on the voyage. Our packet captains are all responsible men, of high respectability, and money so entrusted to them will always be perfectly safe.

But immigrants have been most imposed on and robbed after their arrival here, and that often by their own countrymen, whose influence should have been exerted to promote their comfort, and to assist, certainly not to injure them.

Before the state interfered to protect their interests, and to keep them from the hands of those swindlers, I employed considerable time to ascertain their condition after landing, and to discover whether public rumor respecting impositions and robberies was correct. After visiting many of the immigrant boarding-houses, I was convinced that these reports were but too true, and that something ought to be done immediately by our public authorities or benevolent societies to put a stop to the victimizing, swindling operations carried on by a set of heartless and designing knaves. I therefore called upon the Presidents of the St. George's, Hibernian, St. Andrew's and German Societies, the Mayor of the city, and others, to see if some united effort of these institutions and our city government could not be made to save the unprotected stranger from those depredations and disappointments which have been the means of filling our hospitals and alms-houses, and flooding our great cities with sickness and pauperism; and to provide for the immigrants other places, where they would not be enticed into habits of gambling, intemperance, and other vices, destructive alike of all those hopes of future prosperity, which are naturally indulged in by the immigrant, and that usefulness to which he might otherwise have devoted his energies.

Since this period, the "British Protective Emigrant Society," the Irish Emigrant Societies, and other laudable associations for the protection of the immigrant, have been founded. These and the recent laws of the state, and the

appointment of a Board of Commissioners to protect the interests of the classes referred to, will, I have no doubt, be of essential service, and be productive of much good to all concerned. But much more remains to be done for them, that can only be effected by individual effort, and with which the public authorities are incompetent to cope.

Some systematic mode should be adopted to guide them, from the time they leave the land of their fathers, until they find a suitable residence in this country ; and no better plan presents itself to my mind to accomplish this desirable result, than to adopt the following proposals, viz. :

1. To distribute cards at Liverpool and other parts, whence emigrants usually embark, directing them to the Agents of the numerous benevolent societies instituted for their benefit, in this and other cities of the United States, and to the managers of the Intelligence Offices under their care. By this plan the emigrant will receive, gratuitously, all the information he may want, and, in general, be able, through the influence of these societies, to find immediate employment, if such be desired.

2. A word to those who are desirous of proceeding to the interior. To those seeking employment on the public works, as canals, railroads, &c., or those who are going out west to purchase lands, I can commend no one more worthy and willing to give assistance and advice, than JOHN ALLEN, Esquire, Superintendent of the Western Passage Company. He is a gentleman eminently trustworthy, and capable of giv-

ing information on all topics connected with immigrants, and the company to which he belongs is composed of about twenty of the most respectable transportation firms, having 1,000 boats navigating the rivers, canals, and lakes. Mr. A. will give letters of introduction to gentlemen of the first respectability in every section of the Western states.

3. I would propose, also, to have one connected chain of communication, not only from New-York, or other ports, to the interior, but commencing at the actual point of embarkation, and from the emigrant's former abode, and ending only with his destined home in this country. To effect this, agents ought to be stationed at the European ports, having power to sell passage fares, not only from port to port, but from the port of embarkation to the ultimate destination of the emigrant. By such an arrangement, he would be conveyed safely, and be protected from those impositions to which, in the present state of things, he is hourly liable, and he would find a friend, instead of a foe, at every stage of his progress. This, however, must of necessity be an individual enterprise; and I feel certain that if carried into effect by honest and capable parties, it would conduce much to the welfare of all concerned.

Thus a little forethought and a correct plan are necessary, and with these how much danger and misery are avoided—how much comfort and safety is secured! It is like every other enterprise which men undertake: there is one right way and a great many wrong ones; and, in or-

der to avoid the latter and to secure the former, one must make use of the knowledge and experience of others; being, however, at the same time very careful to know whom you consult, and on whom you may rely for correct information and advice.

Before concluding this rather lengthy note, for the length of which, however, the subject matter must apologize, I should propose to you to republish, *in extenso*, the excellent "*Address of the Irish Emigrant Society.*" It is a document full of the most valuable remarks, advisory to the Irish immigrant, and may not only be useful to those coming from Ireland, but to those also from other parts of Great Britain. Sincerely hoping that your book may prove useful to those for whom it is designed, and, at the same time, remunerate your enterprize,

I am, sir, with sincere regard,

Yours, respectfully,

S**** H****.

A D D R E S S

Of the Irish Emigrant Society of New-York, to the People of Ireland.

As an inducement to a proper consideration of the remarks which follow, it is perhaps necessary that you should be informed of the objects for which our Society was organized. During many years, the evils inflicted by fraud and violence upon the class of persons emigrating to America from Ireland, and the difficulties incidental to their utter ignorance of the people, laws, and institutions of our country, rendered their position upon their first arrival amongst

us truly pitiable. For the purpose of alleviating to a degree their distresses, certain charitably disposed persons, being Irishmen, and their descendants in the city of New-York, established this Society, and obtained an act of Incorporation for the expressed object of affording advice, information, aid and protection to emigrants from Ireland.

It is by that Society you are now addressed.

The greatness of the numbers arriving in large bodies at our port, is such, that we find it impossible amid the crowd and in the confusion and bustle of landing to address each, and hence, cannot secure to all that advice and care which we desire, and which their liability to imposition and mistake renders necessary; and therefore, we take this method to avoid the difficulty, and to present the matters to which we wish your attention directed.

We desire, preliminarily, to caution you against entertaining any fantastic idea, such as that magnificence, ease and wealth, are universally enjoyed in this country. We are apprehensive, that you may be deluded by tales of prosperity, delineated as princely, and declared certain of attainment; originated on the one hand by men who criminally do so with a selfish purpose, and upon the other, by those who thoughtlessly do so to gratify their own vanity. Thus they may be indirectly suggested, through unsuspected agencies, by the influence of parties, who, if they secure your passage money, are utterly indifferent, should you be landed here diseased and poverty-stricken, with no prospect save a lingering sickness, a loathsome death, and a pauper's grave. Another, a guiltless, and by you unsuspected source of deception is, perhaps, the letters and remittances you receive from your friends who have heretofore migrated; some may write, that they have become "government officers," who, in truth, are employed as mere day laborers, in the meanest and most menial capacities which, by a stretch of perversion, can be

so described. Others may send you glowing accounts of the elevation of their prospects, who in fact are but "hewers of wood and drawers of water," earning no more than the necessaries of life. Others again may, and to the credit of your country people it is that a great proportion of them do, send their friends in Ireland money, which is not over-plus funds, but is the proceeds of hard labor long continued, which have been accumulated only by exercising the most parsimonious economy.

Dismiss entirely from your regard all stories which may be of interested origin, and take with many grains of allowance the representations of your friends. It is natural, persons who have adventured to leave home and to seek their fortunes in a foreign, and far distant country, to give highly colored accounts of a success, which in reality, has been but the obtaining a laborious employment, and it is equally natural for those who send you money, to wish rather that you should suppose it a reckless gift from the lavishness of wealth, than a charitable donation from the sympathy of poverty.

Against all these varied sources of deception, and as well against any uneasy, aimless, and indefinable desire to come hither, which may possess your own minds, we give you full warning.

Among us are all degrees and stations, the rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, in the same manner, though, perhaps, not to the same extent, nor in the same degree, as they exist in European society.

The advantages of emigration apply more particularly than to any other to the mechanical, agricultural and laboring classes, and to persons, male and female, proposing to engage in domestic employments.

If, after having well and sufficiently considered the warning we have tendered, which you are merely to take as a suggestion to reflection, you feel that

you can reasonably and sensibly conclude to come to our country, it must be expecting not luxury but labor, with your minds determinedly fixed to encompass difficulties, to endure hardships, and to encounter adversities; it must be with a spirit prepared to conquer impatience, and to avoid discouragement, at even what may seem insuperable obstacles.

It is needless to expatiate further upon the care necessary to be exercised in considering the profit or loss you may sustain by the change of location; were we to exhaust our time and your patience by a more lengthened treatise, it would amount to but the effect that care is necessary—all the illustrations we furnish of our meaning would probably meet but the case of one in a thousand of your number, and would be inapplicable to the rest, and hence the great body of your people would be by them in no measure enlightened. We therefore conclude, by saying, that you must never forget that when you emigrate, you leave home.

Supposing you to have properly or otherwise concluded to come here, it is one of the objects of our organization to offer you the best advice we can upon the course you should pursue. We first mention a danger which besets you near home. You may be disposed to think, and will, by many of those about you, near the time of starting, be advised that one of the important preparations for your journey is the purchase of American money. If you have money in British gold do not change it all, and if at all, not for bank bills nor drafts upon America. If you do, you will to almost a certainty have palmed off upon you in exchange some worthless trash which you will upon this side of the Atlantic discover to be mere rubbish. British gold can be used here with as much convenience as our own currency. Depend upon this, notwithstanding your own preconceived notions—the apprehensions of your friends—and the representations of merely interested parties. Many

instances have come to our knowledge in which persons have attempted to obtain American money in Liverpool and elsewhere, and almost invariably they have been defrauded.

Many come with the expectation of meeting here the countenance of what they believed to be influential and powerful friends. Such a hope is futile, unless the friend depended upon has been a long resident here, and during his residence has been of sober and correct deportment, and then unless he holds out to you offers of his assistance. If upon your leaving home, you have a friend here whose qualities come up to that standard, and calculate upon his aid, you must be prepared before your departure with the surest and most minute directions you are able to obtain for finding him upon your arrival. Often persons have landed here apparently with the expectation that by merely asking for their friend of the first man they met, they would be enabled to find him; whereas, the fact is, that it would be difficult if they had the number and name of the street in which he resided; and it would be impossible without. It is highly advisable that the directions by which you are to be governed in seeking him, be written, the difference often existing in pronunciation may lead to misunderstanding. We should advise, however, that all calculations upon friends and friendship be laid aside in considering the expediency of, and should be regarded as a mere convenience, minor to the advantages expected to be obtained by emigration. Every individual emigrating will find that he has but his own exertions upon which to depend.

Upon the coming of the ship into the harbor of New-York, or upon her arrival at the wharf, she will be boarded by an agent of this Society, by whose advice and directions it will be highly advantageous for you to be guided. She will also be boarded by a large number of persons known as "runners," (many of whom are Irishmen, speaking the

Irish language,) who make it a business in this manner to apply to emigrants to take board and lodging at the different boarding-houses for which they may be employed. Of these persons beware! They will agree to furnish you with good board at a trifling price, and after having got you and your baggage at their houses, will give you a meagre entertainment, and upon your leaving, will demand two, three, or four times what they agreed and what is reasonable, and will refuse to permit your baggage and furniture to leave their premises until their extortionate charge be paid, and will, perhaps, maltreat you besides. It is much easier for you, by following our directions, to avoid such difficulty, than for us to relieve you after you have become involved.

These runners will tell you to have a care how you deal with our Society—that we “wish to rob you,” and other gross and monstrous slanders, the falsity of which you will perceive, when we inform you that no charge is made, nor money received by the Society or any of its agents—that all the services rendered are rendered gratuitously.

Our agent, who boards your vessel, will make all arrangements for you, if you will but listen to him, and be governed by his directions.

This Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce-street, in the city of New-York, where, at all times, every advice and information as to boarding-houses and their proper rates of charges, as to travelling routes and their expenses, &c., will be readily and gratuitously furnished to such of you as apply.

Supposing you to have avoided the fraudulent boarding-house-keepers, by pursuing our advice and the directions of our agent, there is another species of fraud to which you are exposed, and which, while in its practice it is equally specious in its consequences, is infinitely more embarrassing. Many persons (the greater proportion of whom also are of Irish birth) have established in this city offices where they pretend to conduct agencies for certain rail

roads, steamboats, and other modes of transportation, and they also employ "runners," who will board your ship. Should you unadvisedly deal with them you will surely be defrauded. They will sell you tickets which purport to entitle you, with your baggage, to a passage to your destination. Upon the faith of this you start upon your inland journey, and having reached, perhaps, the first stopping place, are informed that the ticket is utterly worthless, or may be called upon to pay freight for your baggage, and find the charge now demanded exceeding in amount that which you have already paid. It requires nothing from us to picture to your minds the distress to which you may be thus exposed; perhaps you may be out of money, and sick and weary, and in that state landed in a lonely part of the country, or among a people, who, by constantly seeing such things, have grown to a degree callous. It is sufficient, however, for the present to you, who, without care may become victims of such frauds, to be put upon your guard against them, without further enlarging upon the subject.

With another—a general remark—we shall close. You may have full dependence upon your own ingenuity and knowledge of the world, but they are entirely insufficient to enable you to avoid the ever varying devices of men, who make knavery their study, and plunder their livelihood. In perhaps the very cases in which a man of prudence would be disposed, if uninformed, to venture upon his own judgment, the greatest danger exists. You will, therefore, find much advantage in consulting with us, and by doing nothing which involves the outlay of money, or the incurring of responsibility without our advice and approval.

We hope, that by presenting a dark prospect, we may not dishearten any whose only hope consists in coming to this country. It is a land of plenty, but the seed must be sown, and the crop must be gathered with equal labor here as in other parts of the earth.

It is a land where honesty, sobriety, and industry, are sure of their reward—but where poverty is subject to the same trials and difficulties as elsewhere.

Nor must you conclude from the fact that there are men here who make it a business, systematically, to defraud emigrants upon their arrival, that this is a people not worthy of respect. You must reflect that, by natural increase and by a great influx of population, this has become a large community,—that it is inherent to every large community, to have lazy and worthless men among its members, who prefer cheating to working, and that emigrants, by their ignorance, and often by an overweening confidence in their own shrewdness, afford a practicable and profitable field for the practice of piratical industry.

You must remember that when you come here, it is to a people, who, though they knew you not heretofore, extend to you the hand of friendship, and invite you to partake of the rights and privileges of manhood.

New-York, March 27, 1848.

GREGORY DILLON, *President.*

JOSEPH STUART,	}	<i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
HUGH KELLY,		
JAMES MATHEWS,		

CHARLES SWEENEY, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM REDMOND, *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Charles M. Nanry,	John Nicholson,
K. B. Daly,	John Manning,
Thomas Swanwick,	James Olwell,
Terrence Donnelly,	Charles E. Shea,
William Watson,	Francis Mann.

AN ACT

FOR THE PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[Passed April 11, 1848, three-fifths being present.]

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Emigration are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or purchase suitable docks or piers in the city of New-York, and to erect necessary enclosures thereon, and such docks and piers to be appropriated and set apart for the exclusive use of landing emigrant alien passengers ; but no docks shall be purchased or leased without the approval and consent of the Common Council of said city, and the expense thereof, not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the moneys paid in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled " An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the city of New-York, passed May 5, 1847," and be considered and charged as applied to the general purposes of the said act. On application being made to them by any steamboat or lighter proprietor, who is a citizen of good moral character, and shall give good security in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to comply with the provisions of this act, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to grant licenses, to receive alien

passengers and their baggage from vessels arriving at the port of New-York, subject to quarantine, or from the passengers' docks at quarantine, to be landed at the emigrant piers or docks aforesaid; and the said Commissioners shall have power to revoke the license of any person violating the provisions of this act. And every captain of a steamboat or lighter not properly licensed for such purpose, pursuant to this section, who shall convey any emigrant passengers from any such vessel, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered by the said Commissioners of Emigration.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every ship-master, owner, or consignee bringing to the port of New-York any alien emigrants, steerage, or second-cabin passengers in vessels not subject to quarantine, to cause the same with their baggage to be landed on the emigrant piers aforesaid, either directly from the vessel or by means of some steamboats or lighters licensed as aforesaid; and the landing of them upon any other pier or wharf, shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, which fine may be recovered of the master, owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel. The Commissioners of Emigration are hereby empowered to make all necessary regulations for the preservation of order, and the admission to, or exclusion from said dock of any person or persons, excepting such as are duly licensed; and any person violating any of such regulations shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be

recovered by the said Commissioners of Emigration.

§ 3. All persons keeping houses in any of the cities of this state, for the purpose of boarding emigrant passengers, shall be required to have a license for said purpose, from the Mayor of the city in which such houses are located; and each person so licensed shall pay the said city the sum of ten dollars per annum, and shall give bonds satisfactory to said Mayor, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars for their good behavior, and said Mayor is hereby authorized to revoke said license for cause. Every keeper of such boarding-house shall, under a penalty of fifty dollars, cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the public rooms of such house, in the English, German, Dutch, French, and Welsh languages, a list of the rates of prices which will be charged emigrants per day and week for boarding and lodging, and also the rates for separate meals; the keeper of such house shall also file a copy of said list in the city of New-York, in the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, and in each of the other cities of this state with the Mayor of said city; and the keeper of any emigrant boarding-house who shall neglect to post a list of rates, or who shall charge or receive, or permit or suffer to be charged or received, for the use of such keeper, any greater sum than according to the rates or prices so posted, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deprived of his or her license, and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered

in the city of New-York by the Commissioners of Emigration, and in the other cities of this state by the Mayors thereof.

§ 4. No keeper of any emigrant boarding-house shall have any lien upon the baggage or effects of any emigrant for boarding, lodging, storage, or on any other account whatever ; and upon complaint being made upon oath before the Mayor or any police magistrate of the city in which such boarding-house is located, that the luggage or effects of any emigrant are detained by the keeper of any emigrant boarding-house, under pretence of any lien upon such luggage or effects, or on any claim or demand against the owner or owners thereof, it shall be the duty of the officer before whom such complaint is made, immediately to issue his warrant, directed to any constable or policeman of said city, commanding him or them to bring before him the party against whom such complaint has been made, and upon conviction thereof, the officer before whom such conviction shall be had, shall cause said goods to be forthwith restored to the owner thereof, and the party so convicted, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be committed to the city prison until the said fine shall be paid, and until such luggage or effects shall be delivered to such emigrants.

§ 5. No person shall, in any city in this state, solicit emigrant passengers or their luggage for emigrant boarding-houses, passenger offices, forwarding or transportation lines, without the license of the Mayor of such city, for which he

shall pay the sum of twenty dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds to said Mayor in the penal sum of three hundred dollars as security for his good behavior. Every person so licensed shall wear in a conspicuous place about his person a badge or plate of such character, and in such manner as said Mayor shall prescribe, with the words "licensed emigrant runner" inscribed thereon, with his name and the number of his license; no person who is not of approved good moral character shall be licensed as such runner. Every person who shall solicit alien emigrant passengers or others for the benefit of boarding-houses, passenger offices or forwarding lines, upon any street, lane, alley, or upon any dock, pier or public highway, or any other place within the corporate bounds of any city in this state, or upon any waters adjacent thereto, over which any of said cities may have jurisdiction, without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county prison or jail not less than three months, nor exceeding one year, and shall also forfeit his license.

§ 7. No person or persons shall exercise the vocation of booking emigrant passengers, or taking money for their inland fare, or for the transportation of the luggage of such passengers, without keeping a public office for the transaction of such business, nor without the license of the Mayor of the city in which such office shall be located, for which shall be paid the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum, and give satisfactory bonds in the penal sum of one thousand dol-

lars, to the Mayor of said city, as security for the proper manner in which his or their business shall be conducted, in forwarding said emigrant passengers, or their luggage. Every such office and place for weighing luggage, shall be at all times, when business is being transacted therein, open to the Commissioners of Emigration, or their agent, duly appointed. And no scales or weights shall be used for such purpose, but such as have been inspected and sealed by the City Inspector of Weights. And every such establishment shall have posted in a conspicuous manner at its place of business, in the English, German, Dutch, French, and Welsh languages, a list of prices, or rates of fare, for the passage of emigrant aliens, and the price per hundred pounds, for transportation of their luggage to the principal places to which the proprietors thereof undertake to convey such passengers, and shall also deliver a copy of such list to the agent of the Commissioners of Emigration in any city where such agencies shall be established; and every person or company who shall charge or receive, or allow to be charged or received by any person in his or their employment, a greater amount than is specified in said list of prices, or who shall defraud any emigrant in the weight of his luggage, shall, together with all other persons concerned in said fraud, be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, which money, when collected, shall be paid into the city treasury of said city, except in the city of New-York, where it shall be paid to the Commissioners of Emigra-

tion; and any person or company receiving money as aforesaid, for the passage of emigrant aliens, or for the transportation of their luggage, without such office and license, or who shall refuse admission as aforesaid, to such office or place of weighing luggage during the times of transacting business therein, or who shall neglect or refuse to post the said list of rates as aforesaid, or who shall neglect or refuse to furnish a copy thereof, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with imprisonment in the county prison, for a period not less than three months, nor exceeding one year.

§ 8. No importance.

§ 9. The penalties and forfeitures prescribed by this act, except as is herein before otherwise provided, shall be sued for and collected in the name of the People of this State, and applied in the same manner specified in the foregoing section, except so far as this act applies to the city of New-York, where the same may be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, before any court having cognizance thereof, by and in the name of the Commissioners of Emigration; and when so recovered shall constitute a part of the fund, and be disposed of in the same manner as commutation money now derived from emigrant passengers.

§ 10. The Commissioners of Emigration shall annually make and return to the legislature, with their annual report, an affidavit in and by which they shall respectively swear or affirm, each for himself, to the correctness of such report, and that he hath not directly or indirectly been inte-

rested in the business of boarding emigrants, in the transportation of any emigrant passengers through any portion of the interior of this country, or had made or received directly or indirectly, any gain, profit or advantage by or through the purchase of supplies, the granting of any contract or contracts herein, or licenses, privilege or privileges, or the employment of any officer, servant or agent, mechanic, laborer or other person in the business under the control of said Commissioners.

§ 11. In case the moneys now appropriated by law for the support of the fever and small-pox hospitals at quarantine, shall be exhausted during the recess of the legislature, the Commissioners of Emigration may use such portions of the commutation money collected pursuant to act of May 5th, 1847, for the support of said hospitals, as the Governor, Attorney General, and Comptroller may certify to be necessary for such purpose.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with an original law on file in this Office, and do certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

Given under my hand and seal of office
at the city of Albany, the eleventh
day of April, A. D., 1848.

[L. S.]

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Secretary of State.

Route from New-York to Philadelphia, via. R. R.

To Newark.....	9
New-Brunswick..	22 31
Trenton.....	28 59
Bristol.....	10 69
Philadelphia.....	19 88

From New-York to Philadelphia, via. Amboy.

S. B. to South Amboy	28
Camden and Amboy } Railroad.....	43 71
To Burlington, Phila.	19 90

From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, via. Columbia Railroad and Canal.

Railroad to Columbia.	83
Canal to Harrisburg..	26 109
Lewistown.....	63 172
Hollidaysburg.....	83 255
Johnstown.....	36 291
Pittsburg.....	104 395

From Baltimore to Washington, D. C., by Railroad.

To Junction.....	20
Bladensburg.....	14 34
Washington.....	6 40

From Boston to Albany, via. Worcester and Western R.R.

To Worcester.....	44
Springfield.....	54 98
Pittsfield.....	53 151
Canaan, N. Y.....	14 167
Albany.....	33 200

From Boston to New-York, via. Springfield, and New-Haven.

Railroad to Springfield	98
Hartford.....	26 124
New-Haven.....	36 160
Steamboat to N. York	80 240

From Boston to New-York, via. Providence and Stonington.

Railroad to Providence	42
Stonington.....	47 89
Steamboat to N. York	125 214

From Boston to New-York, via. Fall River and Newport.

To Fall River, via. } Railroad.....	53
Steamboat to Newport	18 71
“ to New-York.	165 236

From N. York to Albany, S.B.

To Piermont.....	24
West Point.....	28 52
Poughkeepsie.....	22 74
Catskill.....	37 111
Hudson.....	5 116
Albany.....	29 145

From Albany to Buffalo, R.R.

To Schenactedy.....	16
Little Falls.....	57 73
Utica.....	21 94
Syracuse.....	53 147
Auburn.....	26 173
Rochester.....	78 251
Attica.....	43 294
Buffalo.....	31 325

From Albany to Buffalo, via. Canal.

To Schenectady.....	30
Canajoharie.....	39 69
Little Falls.....	19 88
Utica.....	22 110
Syracuse.....	61 171
Montezuma.....	34 205
Palmyra.....	35 240
Rochester.....	29 269
Brockport.....	20 289
Albion.....	15 304
Lockport.....	29 333
Buffalo.....	31 364

From New-Orleans to St. Louis, (steamboat.)

To Baton Rouge....	138
Natchez, Miss... 161	299
Vicksburg.....	107 406
Napoleon, Ark... 212	618
Helena, Ark.....	96 714
Memphis, Tenn..	82 796
New-Madrid, Mo	167 963
Cairo, Ill.....	75 1038
St. Louis, Mo... 172	1210

Table of Routes and Distances, with Western Passage Company's Rates.

New-York to Chicago, via. Buffalo.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles.	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 Extra luggage
Albany and Troy.....	150	\$0 75	\$1 50	\$0 25
Utica.....	260	1 75	2 00	0 50
Syracuse.....	321	2 00	3 00	0 62
Rochester.....	419	2 00	3 50	0 75
Lockport.....	483	2 00	3 50	0 75
Buffalo.....	514	2 00	3 50	0 75
Erie, Pa.....	604	4 00	6 00	1 10
Cleveland.....	704	4 50	8 50	1 10
Huron and Sandusky.....	734	5 00	9 50	1 10
Toledo.....	814	5 00	9 50	1 10
Mohroe.....	810	5 00	9 50	1 10
Detroit.....	850	5 00	9 50	1 10
Mackinaw.....	1145	8 00	15 50	1 36
Milwaukee.....	1445	8 00	15 50	1 36
Racine.....	1465	8 00	15 50	1 36
Southport.....	1477	8 00	15 50	1 36
Chicago.....	1525	8 00	15 50	1 36

Lafayette, Indiana, via. Wabash Canal.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 lbs. Ext luggage
Toledo.....	814	\$5 00	\$9 50	\$1 10
Perrysburg.....	823	5 50	10 00	1 40
Otsego.....	835	5 90	10 00	1 40
Defiance.....	872	6 25	10 62	1 50
Junction.....	881	6 25	10 82	1 50
Antwerp.....	892	6 25	10 88	1 62
State Line.....	898	6 50	11 18	1 62
Fort Wayne.....	908	7 00	11 58	1 62
Huntington.....	943	7 38	12 00	1 68
Lagro.....	955	7 50	12 36	1 75
Logansport.....	996	8 00	13 12	1 82
Lockport.....	1010	8 00	13 40	1 90
Delphi.....	1018	8 00	13 56	1 90
Lafayette.....	1036	8 50	14 00	1 94
Attica.....	1062	8 75	14 36	2 00
Covington.....	1076	9 00	14 75	2 06

New-York to Cincinnati, via. Ohio Canal.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles.	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 Extra luggage
Cleveland, Ohio.....	704	\$4 50	\$8 50	\$1 10
Akron.....	742	4 90	9 25	1 38
Clinton.....	756	5 00	9 50	1 41
Massillon.....	769	5 25	9 80	1 42
Zoar.....	787	5 50	10 16	1 44
Rosco.....	839	6 00	11 20	1 58
Dresden.....	855	6 25	11 50	1 58
Newark.....	880	6 75	12 00	1 58
Zanesville.....	871	6 75	12 00	1 58
Hebron.....	889	6 75	12 20	1 58
Waterloo.....	913	7 25	12 75	1 58
Lancaster.....	928	7 25	12 78	1 65
Columbus.....	936	7 50	13 25	1 65
Circleville.....	937	7 50	13 25	1 65
Chillicothe.....	962	7 62	13 66	1 65
Piketon.....	984	7 75	14 10	1 65
Portsmouth.....	1013	7 75	14 88	1 65
Cincinnati.....	1124	8 50	16 00	1 90

New-York to St. Louis, via. Erie Extension Canal.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles.	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 lbs. Ext luggage
Erie.....	604	\$4 00	\$6 50	\$1 10
Walnut Creek.....	613	4 62	7 00	1 25
Junction.....	649	4 75	7 25	1 25
Hartford.....	656	5 00	7 25	1 25
Greenville.....	667	5 12	7 50	1 25
Big Bend.....	679	5 12	7 50	1 25
Clarksville.....	684	5 25	8 12	1 25
Sharon.....	692	5 25	8 12	1 25
Pulaski.....	702	5 38	8 44	1 30
Newcastle.....	715	5 50	8 72	1 30
Beaver.....	740	6 00	9 00	1 40
Pittsburgh.....	769	6 50	12 00	1 50
Cincinnati.....	1174	8 00	14 50	1 75
Louisville.....	1308	9 00	18 00	2 00
St. Louis.....	1836	10 50	22 00	2 75

New-York to Cincinnati, via. Miami Canal.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles.	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 Extra luggage
Toledo.....	814	\$5 00	\$9 50	\$1 10
Maumee.....	823	5 50	10 00	1 50
Waterville.....	830	5 75	10 00	1 50
Providence.....	840	5 90	10 00	1 50
Napoleon.....	854	6 00	10 25	1 50
Independence.....	863	6 04	10 62	1 50
St. Mary's.....	929	6 75	11 80	1 68
Berlin and Bremen.....	943	6 75	12 00	1 68
Lockport.....	960	6 75	12 42	1 75
Pigua.....	966	7 00	12 56	1 75
Sidney (side cut).....	969	7 00	12 56	1 75
Troy.....	975	7 12	12 75	1 75
Tippecanoe.....	982	7 25	12 88	1 75
Dayton.....	996	7 38	13 13	1 82
Franklin.....	1014	7 50	13 50	1 82
Middleton.....	1017	7 50	13 50	1 82
Hamilton.....	1036	7 62	13 75	1 82
Cincinnati.....	1060	8 00	14 75	1 82

New-York to Pittsburg, St. Louis and Galena, via. Philadelphia.

FROM NEW-YORK TO	Miles.	Steer- age Fare.	Cabin Fare.	Per 100 lbs. Ext luggage
Philadelphia.....	90	\$2 25	\$3 00	\$0 50
Lancaster.....	162	5 50	..	1 00
Columbia.....	172	6 50	..	1 13
Harrisburg.....	210	6 75	..	1 25
Lewiston.....	270	7 25	..	1 38
Hollidaysburg.....	344	7 25	..	1 50
Summit.....	...	7 50	..	1 50
Johnstown.....	380	8 00	..	2 00
Pittsburg.....	482	8 00	..	2 50
Beaver.....	521	8 50	..	2 75
Wheeling.....	570	9 00	..	2 75
Cincinnati.....	944	9 50	..	3 00
Louisville.....	1078	10 00	..	3 00
St. Louis.....	1606	11 50	..	3 25
Galena.....	1988	13 00	..	3 75

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

<i>British</i> sovereign or pound sterling.....	\$4 84
<i>French</i> franc.....	0 18 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Austrian</i> ducat.....	2 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— rix dollar (Francis II., 1800).....	0 99 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— do (Hungary).....	1 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Bavarian</i> rix dollar.....	0 97
<i>Brunswick</i> rix dollar.....	1 00 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Cologne</i> ducat.....	2 24 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Danish</i> ducat (current).....	1 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— do (specie).....	2 25
—— rix dollar (Schleswig and Holstein).....	1 09 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Frankfort</i> ducat.....	2 26
<i>Geneva</i> Pistole (old).....	3 95 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— do (new).....	3 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Bremen</i> piece of 48 grotos.....	0 55
<i>Hamburg</i> rix dollar.....	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Hanoverian</i> do (constitution).....	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Holland</i> ducat.....	2 26
—— florin or guilder.....	0 41
<i>Belgic</i> florin (1790).....	0 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
—— do (1816).....	0 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Portugese</i> dobra (12,000 reis).....	16 95 $\frac{3}{8}$
—— crusado (new).....	0 63
<i>Prussian</i> rix dollar (currency).....	0 70 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— do (convention).....	1 01 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— thaler.....	0 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Roman</i> scudo.....	1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Russian</i> ruble (gold).....	\$0 73 to 0 96
—— do (silver).....	0 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 0 90 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Saxony</i> rix dollar (convention).....	1 00 $\frac{3}{4}$
—— do (current, of Leipsic).....	0 59
<i>Sicilian</i> scudo.....	0 97 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Spanish</i> doubloon.....	15 93 $\frac{1}{4}$
—— dollar (and halves).....	1 03 $\frac{1}{4}$
—— American dollars are of the same value generally.	
<i>Swedish</i> rix dollar.....	1 09 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Swiss</i> ecu or rix dollar.....	1 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
—— florin.....	0 27
Pound of the British Provinces of America.....	4 00

CATALOGUE OF MAPS, CHARTS, BOOKS, & C.

PUBLISHED BY

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